



August 12, 1915



10¢



Leslie's

Illustrated Weekly Newspaper
Established in 1855



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Drawn by L. A. Shafer

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Leslie's

Illustrated Weekly Newspaper

THE OLDEST ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWSPAPER IN THE UNITED STATES
ESTABLISHED DECEMBER 15, 1855

Edited by JOHN A. SLEICHER

"In God We Trust"

CXXI

Thursday, August 12, 1915

No. 3127

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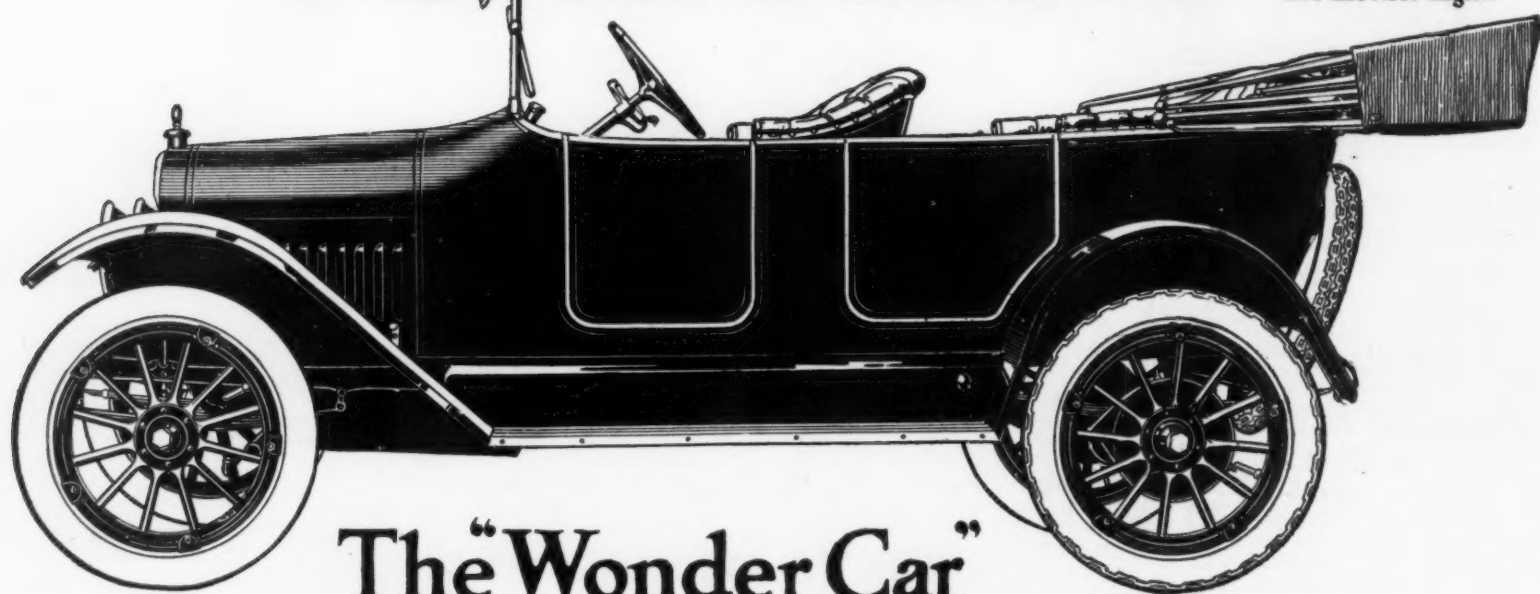
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- 3rd—Miles per quart of lubricating oil
- 4th—Lowest year-in-and-year-out repair bills

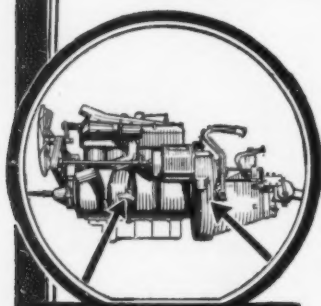
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"One-man" Mohair Top	Robe Rail with back of front seat leather covered	Heat-treated, Tested Steel Throughout	Improved Instrument Board with all instruments set flush
New Stream-line Design			
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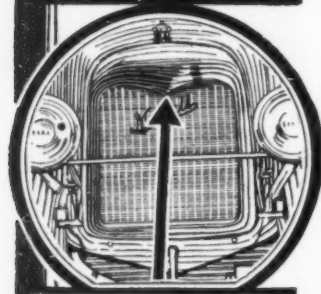
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4-cylinder Unit Power Plant with enclosed fly-wheel and clutch.

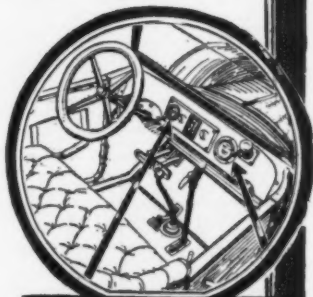


Demountable Rims are regular equipment of the 1916 Maxwell.

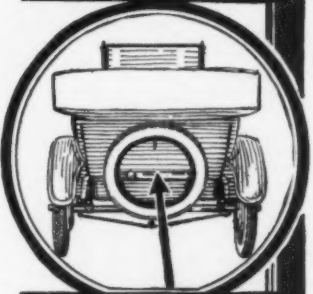


Front view showing the handsome lines of the new radiator and hood.

Built complete by the three gigantic Maxwell factories at Detroit, Dayton, and Newcastle.



Speedometer, fuse box, ignition, lights, battery regulator, all mounted flush on instrument board.



Note the compact arrangement of spare tire carrier, tail light and license bracket.

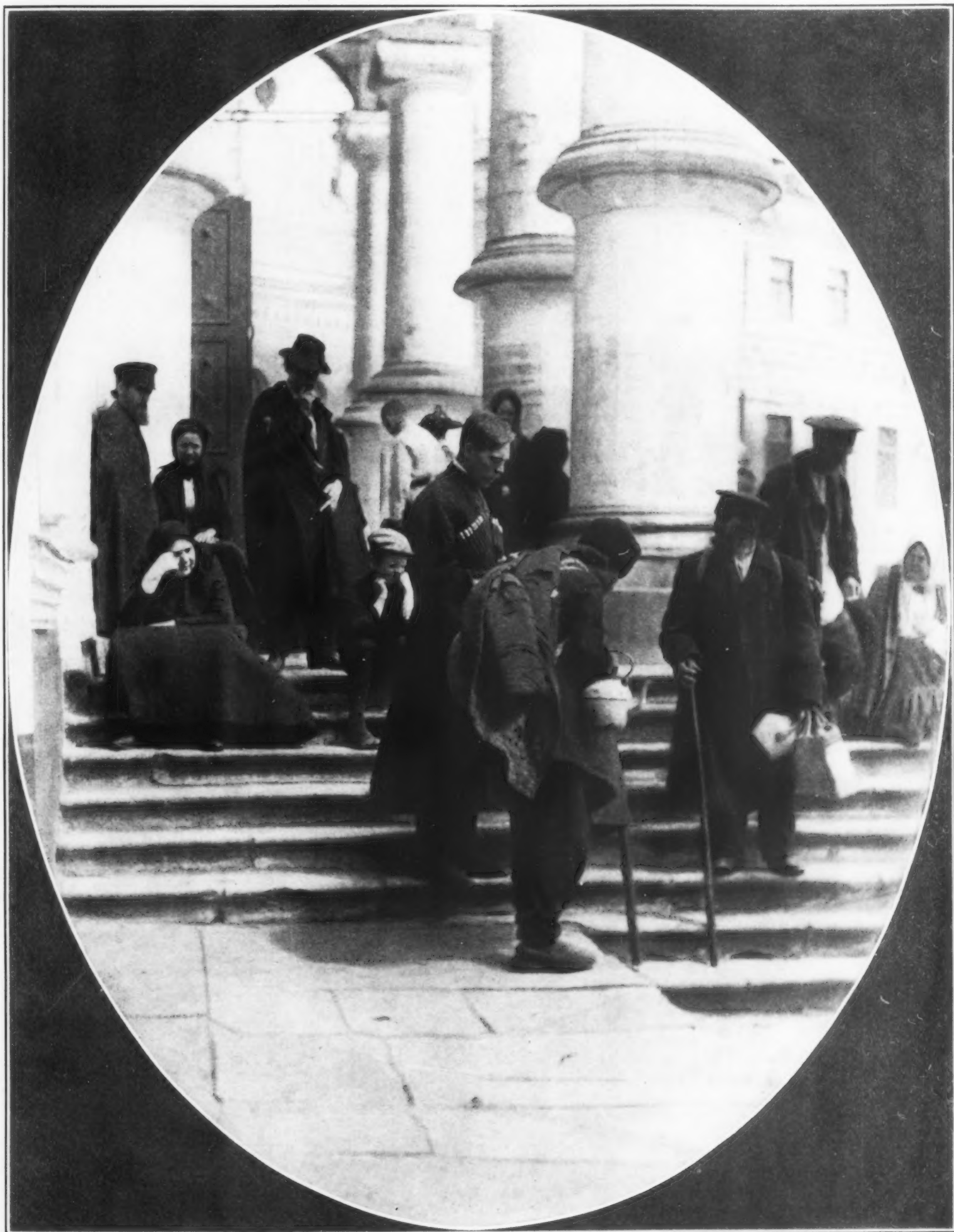


Perfect-fitting, "one-man" mohair top; quick-adjustable storm curtains, rolled up inside of top.

16 Great Maxwell Service Stations—54 District Offices—Over 2,500 Dealers—all giving Maxwell service.

Russia's Day of Prayer for Victory

Photograph by Lucian S. Kirtland



RUSSIAN PILGRIMS ON THE STEPS OF THE CATHEDRAL AT MOSCOW

This photograph, which was awarded the gold plaque at the last international photographic exhibition in New York, shows the pilgrims who go from shrine to shrine offering prayers on their way to the religious center of Moscow. Frequently many weeks, even months, are spent on the trip. Russians are strongly religious, as is shown by the universal observance of the day of prayer for victory proclaimed by the Czar for July 22d, when all the churches of the country were thronged from

morning to night. The Grand Duke Nicholas, commander in chief of the Russian armies, thus referred to the event in the orders of the day: "By desire of the Emperor and the Holy Synod the whole of Russia is to-day praying for the victory of the Russian arms. I firmly believe the joint prayers of the Emperor and his people will be fulfilled." It has been noted that the Russian resistance to the Germanic invasion began to be more effective from the 22d of July.

Leslie's Illustrated Weekly Newspaper

New York, August 12, 1915

EDITORIAL

Let the Thinking People Rule!

A State Fails in Its Duty

TWO weeks of disorder in Bayonne, N. J., consequent upon a strike among the employees of several oil companies, emphasized several facts that cannot be too forcibly brought to the public attention. Among these is the power that one resolute man has in quelling rioters, as witness the performances of Sheriff Kinkead. He alone, of all the authorities, finally rose to the situation, suppressed disorder and made it possible for the Federal Mediators to bring about an adjustment of the dispute. The doughty sheriff, however, did not accomplish anything until, to use his own phrase, he "got mad," and before that occurred three men had been killed and a number wounded. The police were outnumbered, the deputy sheriffs had failed to restore order and the governor paltered over a call for the National Guard in the usual way of a politician with the mythical "labor vote" in mind. The strikers, meantime, were attempting to set fire to the property of the companies, to wreck trains and to shoot the men hired to guard property. In this they were aided by hoodlums from many sources, and, as has been established by the indisputable evidence of photographs, by boys still in knickerbockers, who were in the front of the fray when murderous attacks were made on the guards.

This brings up the question of the state's responsibility, which is the most important matter in connection with the whole occurrence. What was the state doing to protect the property of the employers? The consequences of firing scores of tanks of oil and gasoline would have been serious enough to the public, but protection was not offered nor granted when asked. The owners of the property were obliged to hire private guards, whom they very properly armed. When these men were attacked with gunfire they shot back with fatal results. As soon as the riots were quelled 120 of the guards were arrested, charged with "inciting to riot." Those of them who can in any way be connected with the killing of the three rioters will be, we are told by state officials, prosecuted to the extent of the law. Some of them may have gone further than the occasion required. When bullets are flying the type of man who can be hired as a guard is not likely to use the best of judgment. It may be that some of these men deserve condemnation; but they do not deserve it half so much as a state government that leaves the protection of property and the suppression of violence to private means. Sheriff Kinkead should have effectively guarded the oil properties with duly sworn deputies as soon as trouble started, or, if that was impossible, should have appealed for the National Guard, which should have been called out at once. A few months ago the state of New Jersey had a similar problem in the strike and riots at Roosevelt, and met it in the same ineffective way, coming to the front, however, to prosecute the unfortunate guards, several of whom were sentenced to imprisonment. How long will it be until all the states learn that it is better to prevent violence and preserve peace than to prosecute offenders?

The New China

GREATER potentialities reside in the Chinese people than in any other people in the world. Japan gave the world an illustration of the amazing progress possible for an Eastern nation to make in a single generation after it had adopted Western standards. Although for centuries a more backward nation than Japan, when the extent of her territory and resources and population is considered, the possibilities of China's development are almost unlimited. China has the advantage of ushering in her era of modern development as a republic. The recent two months' tour of this country by the Honorary Commercial Commissioners of the Republic of China is interpretative of a forward-looking China. The Honorable Secretary of the Commission is Mr. David Z. T. Yui, a graduate of Harvard University. Mr. Yui is the author of an article upon "Education and Democracy in China," published recently in the Chinese Recorder, which shows the sane and intelligent leadership upon which the new China depends for its future.

Citizenship, leadership and character are the three greatest needs of China to-day, argues Mr. Yui. "Give China," says he, "intelligent citizens, able leaders and moral character, and her democracy will be at once placed on the surest foundation." Education should train for

In Time of Peace Prepare for War

By GENERAL U. S. GRANT

TO maintain peace in the future it is necessary to be prepared for war.

We should have a good navy and our sea-coast defences should be put in the finest possible condition. Neither of these costs much when it is considered where the money goes and what we get in return. Money expended in a fine navy not only adds to our security and tends to prevent war in the future, but is a very material aid to our commerce with foreign nations in the meantime. Money spent upon sea-coast defences is spent among our own people, and all goes back again among the people. The work accomplished, too, like that of the navy, gives us a feeling of security.

citizenship, but in the past Chinese education, which was nothing but drilling in the ancient classics, did not have this effect. The Republic accordingly has mapped out a modern system of education, beginning with the kindergarten and ending with the university, which will train the next generation in citizenship. Libraries and museums have been opened and evening classes started for adults. To reach those who are practically illiterate, six hundred picked characters have been selected, by the mastery of which the working people will be able to read certain books on hygiene, ethics, rules of conduct, social reforms, physical geography, letter-writing, etc., published especially for their benefit. To secure capable leaders, the most promising young people of both sexes are being sent to school in large numbers in Japan, Europe and America.

Emphasizing character as the most fundamental need of all, Mr. Yui says that intelligent citizens and able leaders, if they lack character, would be, to use a Chinese expression, "like tigers with wings added to them." Great credit is also given to Christian education in China in inculcating in the lives of students the highest moral principles and the strongest inspiration to live up to them. China has done much in the three short years in which she has been a republic. A glorious future awaits her if she holds fast to the ideals of an intelligent citizenship, capable leaders, and character.

Abolish Compulsory Military Service

BEFORE the war is over England will undoubtedly have to face conscription. Nor will this be any disgrace to her, or any reflection upon the patriotism of her people. Volunteering to go to the front in this deadliest of wars is a question that is settled quite as much by one's family as by the volunteer himself. In a prolonged war with other nations, all of which have compulsory military service, it would be a good deal to expect England to match these great armies with volunteers. The suggestion has been made that for our protection the burden of compulsory military service may have to be laid upon the United States. But so opposed are the traditions of this country to such a step that it would be practically impossible to bring it about. In our relations with the great Dominion to the north of us, and with all the republics to the south, we have demonstrated that a large standing army is not necessary.

The hope of all lovers of civilization is that this war will result in the elimination of compulsory military service. The elimination of vast standing armies will remove one of the biggest factors in starting hostilities—the readiness to strike. Germany, with her ever-ready army, struck at once when she became persuaded that Russia had commenced to mobilize her vast, scattered army. As a few days are sufficient for the cooling off of personal passion, so the few months which would be necessary to raise an army of volunteers would give any nation time for the sober second thought that would insure peace. If the continental countries had possessed armies no larger than that of England, war would not now be waging in Europe. The necessary delay in beginning hostilities would have given time for peaceful adjustment.

The Plain Truth

BRILLIANT! There is safety in mediocrity. Brilliant men and women are always carried away by their ambitions, for which they will sacrifice everything. A dray horse for a long pull and a race horse for a spurt. A plodder to solve problems and the venturesome to try their fortunes with fate. The statesmen whose names survive and whose achievements make splendid pages in recorded history were the careful, earnest, studious men of affairs—not the comets that shot across the sky, nor the skyrockets that leaped high into the air, leaving a trail of sparks and a stick that fell to the ground.

HEADLESS! A curious controversy arose lately between the Boston (Mass.) Post and the postmaster of the Hub. The Post had had snapshots taken of women shoppers and had printed the portraits without the heads. It offered \$5 to each of the originals who identified herself from her headless picture appearing in the paper. The post-office authorities claimed that this scheme was a lottery and unmailable. The Post filed a bill in equity seeking to prevent exclusion of the paper from the mails, asserting that it did not require any person to buy copies of the paper or to make any payment, and that identification was wholly optional with those concerned. We suppose so important a case must finally go up to the United States Supreme Court. But to the average citizen the Post's pictorial performance seems like a mere bit of harmless pleasantry, wholly unsuggestive of a lottery. Postal officials have frequently, through a process of strained reasoning, discovered mare's nests where nobody else could find them and publishers have suffered unnecessary annoyances accordingly.

AGITATION! Striking facts and figures from official reports printed in LESLIE's recently, showing the enormous amount spent for chewing gum, tobacco, liquors etc., and the inquiry whether this was responsible for the high cost of living, have provoked a communication from Mr. T. M. Gilmore, of Louisville, Ky., President of the National Model License League, in which he propounds the question whether we have overlooked the item of the high cost of agitation. Mr. Gilmore quotes a Prohibition leader as stating that the fight for prohibition in Ohio last year entailed an expenditure of \$153,000 and that \$250,000 will be available for that purpose this year. The anti-prohibitionists, Mr. Gilmore says, spent \$369,000 during the contest in the same State last year. Thus over half a million dollars was expended in only one commonwealth in an agitation which settled nothing. In the entire country prohibitionists are said to have paid out \$1,200,000 in pushing their cause and, of course, they had opponents all over the land who also spent large sums. The public, Mr. Gilmore contends, has to pay this vast outlay, and he asks if the cost of living would not be greatly reduced by wiping out the cost of this agitation.

GAMBLING! Hysterical attacks on the Stock Exchange have been made on all manner of occasions. It is therefore, not surprising that even a delegate to the grave State Constitutional Convention at Albany, N. Y., should fall into the tearful habit. He complained that his partner gambled away his substance and then disappeared, presumably committing suicide. For that reason the delegate would like to curb and even close the Exchange. But his plan would not have so vast an effect for good as the delegate fondly imagines. It would not change human nature. A man with a disposition to gamble will gamble anywhere. If he does not go into Wall Street, there are plenty of places where he can play cards, if not in gambling resorts, then in private games. He will bet on horses, or baseball games, or the price of real estate, or that of some other property or commodity. If he wants to gamble he will gamble in other things than stocks, and he will gamble where there are no restrictions and no regulations and where if he gambles he is bound to lose. The delegate is in error also in assuming that stock investment and speculation are all a gamble. Only those who rush into the market ignorantly and rashly suffer loss. But this incident indicates the way in which our laws too often are made. They are founded on mere emotion and not on logic and fact. Constitution amending and law making should be proceeded with sensibly and judicially.

RAILROADS! One of the most frequent charges against the railroads is that they have been largely over-capitalized and that their troubles have been due to inability to earn dividends on watered stocks. This appears to have been one of the pretexts for the Interstate Commerce Commission's reluctance to grant advances in freight rates. President E. Pennington, of the Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie Railway Company, declares that the railroad systems of this country have a value of \$20,000,000,000, or twenty to twenty-five per cent more than their total net capitalization. "Taken as a whole," Mr. Pennington says, "there is no water in them." When the original cost of construction, carried on often under difficult and expensive conditions, and the outlays for improvements necessary to provide proper facilities for growing business are reckoned, it will be found that the railway systems cannot be duplicated for the amount of their present issues, there having been many expenditures for betterments which were not capitalized, as they properly might have been. In view of the amount invested in them and of present expenses, Mr. Pennington believes that the income of the American railroads should be increased at least \$300,000,000 a year. Mr. Pennington states the railroads' case with such detail that he carries conviction to any fair-minded reader. His statement is commended to the Interstate Commerce Commission.

The Trend of Public Opinion

By CHARLTON BATES STRAYER

Cool Reception to Last Note

GERMAN statesmen and editors who had the opportunity of reading the third American note in the original were said to have expressed keen appreciation and admiration of President Wilson's literary style, but any other form of approval has yet to be noted in Germany. "The note," says Captain Persius, naval critic of the *Berliner Tageblatt*, "expresses a determination to rob us of the weapon to which we pin the greatest hopes in the war on England." Count von Reventlow says in the *Tageszeitung* that the note "breathes an almost hateful disregard of the standpoint of the German Government," and the *Vossische Zeitung* characterizes it as being "not neutrality, but partisanship against Germany." Eugen Zimmerman, Director of the *Lokalanzeiger*, usually conservative in his views, says, "We must now prepare for very difficult negotiations; yes, even for our relations with America becoming much worse." Commenting on the phrase "deliberately unfriendly," which has aroused anger throughout Germany, he continues, "We beg to reserve to ourselves the privilege of determining against whom we are to be 'deliberately unfriendly.'" The end of parleying is indicated in the *Kreuzzeitung's* comment, "The pen has done its work; submarines now have the say."

The note was so worded as not to require an immediate answer, and the Washington correspondent of the semi-official *Cologne Gazette* has sent a wireless advising Germany not to answer the note as it would still further inflame feeling in America. The *Vossische Zeitung*, in an apparently inspired editorial, announces that the American note will not be answered in the immediate future, and that the submarine war will be continued at high pressure. A Berlin dispatch indicates, however, that submarine commanders will be impressed with the advisability of avoiding complications with the United States and taking whatever steps they can to that end. It is said, too, that German statesmen are waiting to see whether our note to England will be as stiff in tone as that to Germany, and that this will have an important reflex action on the German-American situation. The *Providence Journal* quotes Capt. Boy-Ed, Naval Attaché of the German Embassy in Washington, as saying that unless the United States sends a strong protest to England Germany "will not abbreviate its submarine warfare, nor make any reply whatever to the last note to Berlin."

Why Britain Seizes American Ships

THE American protest against enforcement of the British Orders in Council as being destructive of our commerce with certain neutral nations in Europe has called forth a reply in two sections from the British government.

The latter's notes deal with the question of whether, in order to cut off all overseas trade with Germany, Britain has a right, under international law, to prevent importation into any neutral country of goods which may afterward be shipped to Germany. Britain has established a virtual (though not a proclaimed) long-distance blockade of the ports of Germany, Holland, Denmark and Norway on the North Sea, and of Sweden on the Arctic, but has not as yet blockaded the Baltic coast of the German Empire nor the coasts of the neutral lands abutting on the Baltic. Sweden, Norway and Denmark may trade freely with Germany on the Baltic side, and so may Holland on the landward side. In order to keep commodities from the United States, especially munitions of war, from reaching Germany through the four neutral countries named, Britain has seized and held for prize court disposal numerous vessels from the United States, not only those laden with contraband, but also those bearing cotton, provisions, etc. Though the cargoes were billed to neutral ports, Britain claims that their ultimate destination was Germany. In corroboration of this, she quotes statistics showing that imports into these neutral countries increased amazingly above the normal after the outbreak of the war, the inference being that Germany was securing the surplus. The United States, however, contends that there can be no blockade of neutral ports and that there is no proof that the detained cargoes were bound for Germany. In justification of her course, Great Britain points to a decision of the United States Supreme Court, afterwards adopted by the International Commission of Arbitration in the famous *Alabama* case. The court justified the seizure of the ship *Springbok* carrying supplies, ultimately intended for the blockaded Southern Confederacy, while she was en route to a neutral port in the West Indies. Britain claims that she is simply applying to new conditions a long-accepted principle of international law. President Wilson and Secretary of State Lansing are carefully considering the British view and will undoubtedly make an adequate response.

Fixing the Blame

THE listing and sinking of the steamer *Eastland* at her pier in Chicago, resulting in a great loss of life, has stirred the sympathy of the entire country. Local, State and Federal investigations were started immediately, and they should not be halted until responsibility is fixed and punishment meted out. The *Eastland* was known as "the crank of the lakes." She had a reputation for listing, and yet it was the custom not to fill the water ballast tanks until the steamer left the river and reached the deeper waters of the lake. The coroner's inquest brought out the fact that Engineer Ericson, just before the tragedy, tried vainly for seventeen minutes to "trim ship" by letting

water into the shore side ballast tanks, a proceeding that ordinarily should have required but four or five minutes. The City Harbor Master, Adam F. Weckler, noticed the dangerous list of the *Eastland* and notified Captain Pederson that he would not let the vessel pass out into the lake until he had righted the vessel. The passengers might have escaped if warned when the listing was first noticed, but no warning was given. The coroner's jury has ordered six men—the general manager of the company that chartered the boat for the day, the general manager of the company owning the vessel, the captain and chief engineer of the *Eastland* and two Federal steamship inspectors—held to the State's grand jury on charges of manslaughter. Secretary of Commerce Redfield went at once to Chicago to institute an inquiry to fix the blame for the fearful disaster.

Haiti Presents A Problem

HAITI is not so large as Mexico, but it is just as productive of trouble for the United States. July 27th a revolutionary outburst in Port-au-Prince resulted in the massacre of 160 political suspects, including ex-President Zamor, the driving of President Vilbrun Guillaume from his palace to the French legation, the shooting of General Oscar, governor of Port-au-Prince, the dragging of the president from the legation by a mob and his death in the streets and the landing of United States marines from the cruiser *Washington*. Haiti has had three presidents in two years, and for some months Dr. Rosalvo Bobo has been running a revolution in the northern part of the island. It was the spread of this insurrection to the capital that brought such tragic results. This episode is particularly serious because of the violation of the French legation. France will undoubtedly demand reparation, and the United States, unless willing that she should exact it by force, must see that it is forthcoming. France will be the less placable in the matter because for some time past she has been trying to collect interest due her citizens on Haitian bonds. The French cruiser *Descartes* is in Haitian waters. Admiral Caperton in command of the *Washington*, under instructions to take what measures he thinks necessary to suppress disorder and protect foreigners, had the situation well in hand within twenty-four hours. Recently Paul Fuller returned from Haiti and reported to President Wilson that he had been unable to arrange for a settlement of the black republic's financial difficulties. It is now probable that the marines will have to remain in charge of the capital until some form of government is re-established and a treaty negotiated that will allow the United States to administer the revenues of the country for the benefit of its foreign creditors. What reparation France will insist upon is not yet known.

Watching the Nation's Business

By THOMAS F. LOGAN, LESLIE'S WEEKLY Bureau, Washington, D. C.

Extra Session Now Probable

WHILE no definite decision has yet been reached, President Wilson and his advisors are now seriously considering a plan whereby Congress would be called into extra session in October. The President would like to give the Senate and House an early start on working out the problem of national defense. At the President's request, as announced exclusively in LESLIE'S two weeks ago, Secretary Daniels, of the Navy Department, and Secretary Garrison, of the War Department, are now preparing an elaborate program for an adequate army and navy, and this will be ready for submission to Congress before October. It is the President's desire, however, that if there should be an extra session it should be confined to the single problem of defense. It is recognized that the calling together of Congress, at a time of particular international strain, might defeat the ends of diplomacy. There are always some hot-heads ready to "spill the beans." If the President concludes that the next Congress can be held in check, and that the nation can be prepared quietly and without aggravating the situation, there is little doubt that the first of October will see the two bodies in session, whatever fluctuations of opinion there may be in official circles in the meantime.

Evolution of Senator Lewis

LIKE Disraeli, James Hamilton Lewis, now Senator from Illinois, once accentuated his rare gifts of oratory, perception and intelligence by various oddities of costume. No longer, however, does anyone in Washington pay any attention to Senator Lewis's attire. It is recognized now that Senator Lewis is the ablest man on the Democratic side of the Senate. He is the actual, if not the titular, leader of his party in that branch of Congress. It was inevitable that a man who, born in Virginia, was elected Congressman at large from Washington State, and later sent to the United States Senate from Illinois, should be recognized as no mere accident of politics. A great deal of nonsense has been written about James Hamilton Lewis and LESLIE'S is glad to crystallize Washington's more complete realization of Senator Lewis into words. It is no cause for surprise that there is strong pressure to have Senator Lewis become a candidate for the Democratic nomination

for Vice President. He has the knack of sensing public sentiment, a knack which not all of President Wilson's advisors have been fortunate enough to possess. He would probably be invaluable to President Wilson as a running mate.

Incomplete Legislation

BY making public correspondence between himself and the managers of the steamship line which owns the ill-fated *Eastland*, Secretary Redfield, of the Department of Commerce, disingenuously tried to make it appear that the opposition of this company to the seaman's bill had some connection with the disaster on the Chicago river. Faults in construction of the vessel and lax inspection, of course, were the real causes. The accident did not even have a remote relation to the seaman's bill. The trouble with the seaman's bill is that it makes the water-shipping business wholly unprofitable. Business can't continue without a profit. If the law is to be kept upon the statute books, it should be bulwarked with a law that would protect the high standards which it raises. As it stands the law is incomplete because it will be impossible, under its provisions, to continue the operation of ships.

A Bond Issue Seems Certain

ENTIRELY aside from the enormous expenditures that will be made necessary by any adequate program of military defense, ordinary expenditures of the government are exceeding receipts to such an extent that a large bond issue is in sight. Since the beginning of the new fiscal year, expenditures have exceeded receipts at the rate of nearly three quarters of a million dollars daily. Sugar goes on the free list May 1, 1916, with an unofficially estimated loss of about \$50,000,000 to the customs revenues for May and June of that year. The war emergency tax ends by limitation December 1, with an estimated loss of \$15,000,000 revenue for the balance of the fiscal year. It is not quite clear what excuse can be offered for re-enacting it, especially as the Administration has been contending that the European war has benefitted the United States. Owing to the fact that more than 60 per cent. of all imports are coming in free, the revenues from the tariff have been amazingly low. Secretary McAdoo, of the Treasury Department, has been postponing the preparation of recommendations

to Congress on this subject until he has more time to watch the income of the Treasury and make comparisons based on the returns for last year.

Law Governing Leelanaw Case

WHEN it was first learned in Washington that the *Leelanaw* had been sunk by a torpedo, it was feared that this was Germany's answer to the latest American note. It is now realized, however, that the case is in the same category as the *William P. Frye*, about which there is an honest difference of opinion and concerning which the German and American governments are engaged in a discussion. In the *Frye* case it was claimed that the cargo was consigned to the general market, not destined immediately to the armed forces of the belligerent country. The United States took the position that if this were the case, the cargo properly could be destroyed, but not the vessel. The procedure, according to American and British precedents, would have been to take the vessel and cargo into a German port, unload and condemn the cargo, and turn the vessel loose. It being impossible in existing conditions of war to do this, the German commander sank the vessel, but, in doing so, he obligated his Government to pay for the vessel. The treaty of 1828 has been invoked by this Government in connection with the *Frye* case; it is equally applicable to that of the *Leelanaw*. Article XII of this treaty reaffirms articles of previous treaties, and in effect declares that, if either of the contracting parties be at war with a third party, the rule of contraband shall not be enforced so as to cause loss to individuals. A vessel of one of the contracting nationalities, carrying contraband to the enemy of the other party, may be held up, and the cargo detained, but not confiscated or destroyed. The owners of the cargo are even to be compensated for losses they may suffer by reason of the detention; and if circumstances render seizure or destruction necessary, the owners are to be compensated. In the *Frye* case it is claimed that this treaty was violated; and the *Leelanaw* case amounts to an exactly similar violation. There is little doubt in the minds of administration officials that the treaty will compel Germany to pay for the vessels and perhaps for the cargoes, although Germany may seek prize court decisions in both cases.

Life in the Kaiser's Barracks

By FRITZ ARNO WAGNER, Special Correspondent for LESLIE's with the German Army



CLEANING UP AUSTRIAN SOLDIERS AFTER A HARD CAMPAIGN

Vigorous measures are necessary to restore the sanitary condition of troops who have been on a long tour of duty in the trenches.



PORTABLE DISINFECTING APPARATUS

Clothing must be thoroughly fumigated to destroy insects. This apparatus is mounted on wheels, to be easily moved from place to place.

of them whom we call Ivan—because his terrifying appearance suggests that he might be another "Ivan, the Terrible"—whether he was always clean while in the Russian army. "At the beginning, yes," he replied, "but later to be dirty became our second nature." Undoubtedly it was impossible for him and his comrades to keep in good condition throughout a hard campaign. "When we were made prisoners," Ivan continued, "we went through a thorough cleaning

from being a pleasant one. While we were enjoying coffee, prepared in the camp kitchen by Russians, who are very clever cooks, the lieutenant chatted with me about the work of sanitation. "Among the many enemies we have in this war," he said, "belongs the louse. At the beginning we underestimated the danger of this insect. The Russians brought it into Germany and in triumph it made its way across the country, appearing in Flanders, Lille, and along the Oise and the Aisne. At the beginning we did not know how dangerous this pest is, but later we discovered that it served as a medium of transmission for the deadly typhus fever. While adequate experiments have not been made, we have demonstrated that perfectly healthy monkeys may be inoculated by means of insects and after a fortnight develop distinct symptoms of typhus. When the war is over our scientists will make thorough experiments and we will then learn more on this subject."

A few days later I made another visit to the camp and saw a convoy of 250 Russians who had arrived during the morning go through the cleaning process. Their uniforms were excessively dirty and many of the men had been sick with typhus. About 150 of them were marched into a big hall where each one made a bundle of his clothing which was taken into another room for disinfection. There the clothing was piled in a kind of oven in which was burned sulphur and phosphorus and the clothes were exposed to the fumes for about five hours, which would thoroughly disinfect them. In the meantime the men were sent to the bat rooms where soap and hot water were used in abundance. Then they were placed on steps which were arranged in the form of a pyramid from five to six metres high. Water was dropped from the ceiling onto hot metal which speedily changed it into vapor, and the men were required to remain in this steam bath for about a half hour. Their heads were thoroughly disinfected and after they were given a cold shower they were dressed in clean clothes and gathered in a big hall where they rested until their uniforms were disinfected and restored to them. In response to my inquiries several replied that they felt "sehr gut," after which they left the hall smiling in anticipation of a good dinner. Perhaps they were not so sorry, after all, to be transferred from the trenches to the comforts of a German detention camp. Most of them do not know what they are fighting for and have little enthusiasm for the work.



DISINFECTION PLANT AT CROSSEN

It was here that Mr. Wagner saw the clothing of 150 men fumigated at one time.

and I am glad that all those little animals are gone." He then told me of the process through which he had been transformed in his camp, which was scarcely one mile from ours. I was curious to know how the prisoners are cleaned and disinfected and converted into proper human beings, so one afternoon I secured permission to visit the Russian camp in Crossen, where my regiment is stationed. This camp was one of the first erected and served for a long time as a model.

The first lieutenant in command of the camp had the kindness to tell me of his experience in cleaning up about 8,000 prisoners. The job, he told me, was far



RUSSIAN PRISONERS JUST AS CAPTURED

They usually require vigorous attention from the sanitary corps.

EVERY morning after we begin our exercises on the *caserne* drill ground, five Russian and two French prisoners of war, under guard, appear to clean the buildings and yards. It is not very hard work, but we recruits are glad that it is done for us because, otherwise, we would have to do it in the morning before our exercises begin or during our limited recreation time. All my comrades, as well as myself, like those prisoners, even though they are our enemies. They are but individuals who have no responsibility for the national enmities of Europe, and at dinner time nearly every one of us gives them something from our rations, even though it is forbidden to us to do so. Seeing them every day and talking with them as we pass by, already slight signs of comradeship have developed. Frequently they watch us at our drill and one day when we were being taught to aim our rifles, I pointed mine at a Russian who had just come along. "Keine angst" (not afraid) he said and smiled.

Several of the Russian prisoners speak German fairly well. The two Frenchmen ignore that hated language. The Frenchmen are still boys. One of them is a child of the Parisian boulevards. Before the war he sold *Paris Sport* and often, as he has told me, had acted as guide to Americans. Consequently he speaks a little English. He deplores the war, although he takes his imprisonment in a philosophical spirit and he never shows any animosity against us. He and I chat together freely. "You are not the German government and I am not the French government," he says, "but simply two individuals of two different nations. Why should we not talk pleasantly together?" and I think there is much truth in his words. If everybody would think now, and when the war is over, in the same way diplomatic relations between nations would be less complicated. The other Frenchman is "du Midi" from the neighborhood of Marseilles. He is the antithesis of his comrade. He is embittered by his fate and misses so much his sunny southern France that he presents a very melancholy appearance. "It is better to be dead than to be a prisoner," in his opinion, and as I study his face I understand perfectly how much he is depressed.

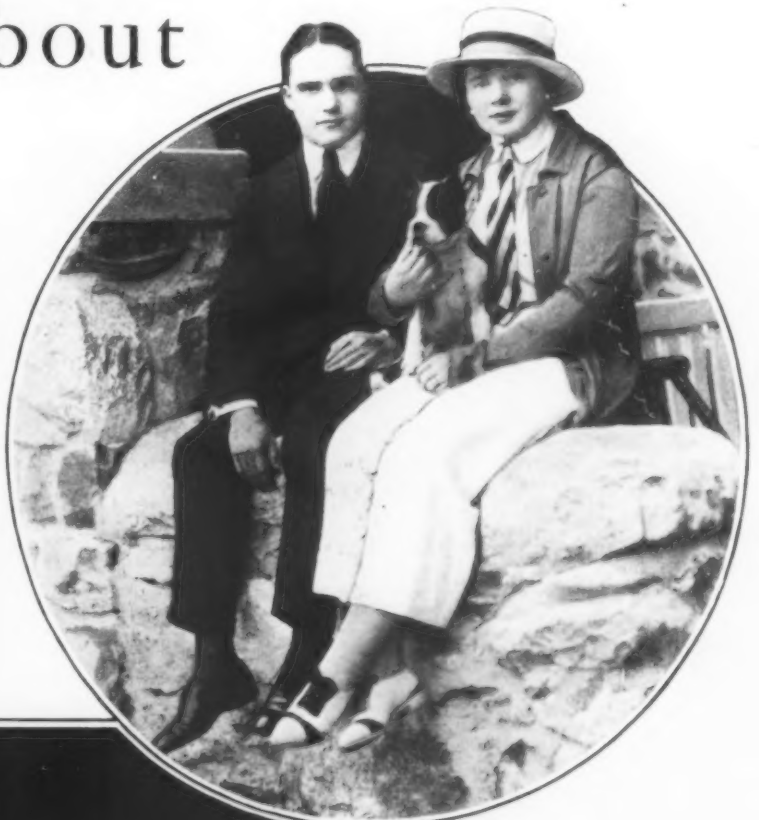
The Russians take things as they are. They are true fatalists. I have never been able to get any of them to tell me anything about their experiences or where they were made prisoners or what fighting they have seen. All that they will say is that they have never killed any Germans. Russian prisoners are famous for being very dirty, at least when they reach our detention camps. The five who help to clean our *caserne* are, I am glad to say, very clean indeed. Their uniforms have been repaired, their clothing freshly laundered and the men themselves have been thoroughly bathed and have had their hair cut like that of the German soldiers. One morning I asked one

People Talked About



NAVY AND ARMY MIXED

Djemal Pasha, Turkish Minister of Marine (second from the right), was made commander of the Eighth Army corps, which was charged with the operations against Egypt. His campaign was not successful. He is shown with the foreign consuls at Jerusalem.



AN HEIRESS'S ROMANTIC MARRIAGE

Mr. and Mrs. Howard Spaulding, Jr., who were married July 31st at the summer home of the bride at Harbor Point, Mich. The bride was Miss Catherine Barker, 19 years old and the heiress to \$30,000,000. Her parents died six years ago, leaving her as the sole owner of the Haskell-Barker Company, of Michigan City, Ind., said to have the best-equipped plant for building freight cars in the world. She met Mr. Spaulding six years ago and the couple have been devoted to each other ever since. Mr. Spaulding graduated from Yale a year ago and his wife finished her course in an Eastern school a few months since. They have furnished an apartment in Chicago where they will live after a four months' wedding tour.



AMBASSADOR RECEIVED A DEGREE

Henry Morgenthau, American Ambassador to Turkey, on the occasion of his receiving the degree of Doctor of Laws from Constantinople College, at the annual commencement June 11th. Dr. Morgenthau has had a very difficult position since Turkey entered the war, but has filled it with the greatest success. The college that honored him is an American institution.



RUSSIAN DANCER DETAINED IN MUNICH

American relatives of Ymolda Juliewna, one of the most famous of Russia's younger dancers, recently received a letter from her, saying that she is detained in Munich, Germany, where she was studying music at the beginning of the war. She is suffering no discourtesy and recently took part in a benefit for the Red Cross, but was obliged to appear on the program as Fraulein Ymolda, since the committee objected to her Russian family name. Her mother was an Austrian, so her sympathies in the war are neutral. This portrait of her was painted by Gino Parin.



THREE FAMOUS TRAINERS

"Pooch" Donovan, of Harvard, Keene Fitzpatrick, of Princeton, and Johnny Mack, of Yale, who will shortly be whipping the University football teams into shape, have spent the summer chumming together along the shores of Massachusetts, where they have sailed and fished until they are burned as brown as Indians.



AN INDIAN SUFFRAGIST

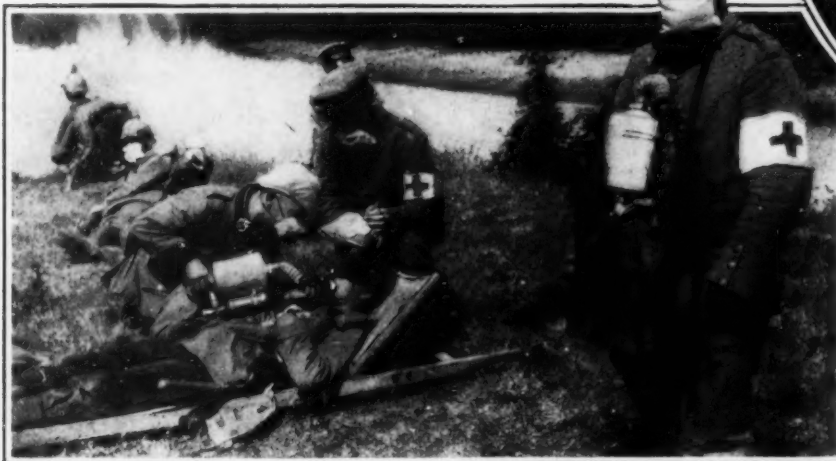
Mrs. Zippala Nini Allen, a full-blood Sioux, was the representative of Hanford, Ore., at the recent Federal Suffrage Association meeting held at San Francisco. As a baby she was found in the arms of her dead mother on the battlefield of Wounded Knee.

Following Armies With the Camera



RUSSIAN DEAD ENTANGLED IN THEIR OWN DEFENSES

A scene during the retreat of the Russian armies in Galicia. The advancing Germans found many unburied dead. The Russians were forced back so rapidly that they left behind many wounded, also. The victorious Germans and Austrians took thousands of unwounded prisoners.



COMBATING THE EFFECTS OF DEADLY GASES

The Germans were prompt to equip themselves with protectors against the poisonous gases which they were the first to employ in warfare. Sometimes a shift of wind brought the deadly cloud back upon them. The men wear respirators and are equipped with oxygen tanks to revive those who have been overcome.



THE APPEAL FOR HELP

After the Germans had occupied a Russian position a wounded soldier crawled out of a bomb proof and appealed for aid to a photographer who followed the army. He was turned over to the Red Cross and well cared for.



REMOVING THE WOUNDED FROM THE TRENCHES

The Photographic Service of the French Army supplies this picture of how men are cared for in the first line when wounded. It was taken in Alsace-Lorraine, where the French occupy German

territory and where the fighting is exceptionally severe. Note the stretcher mounted on wheels. Only a few yards from the Red Cross men are soldiers firing on the enemy from the protection of trenches.

Colonial Response to Britain's Call

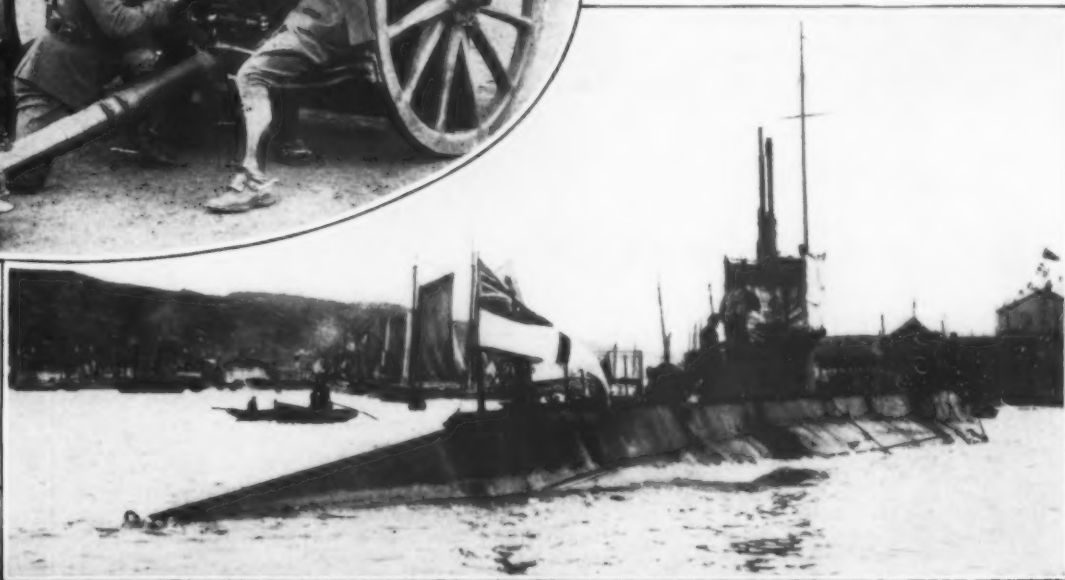


BOER GUNNERS AT WORK

A 13-pound quick-firing gun of the South African Union forces in action. This battery helped to wrest German Southwest Africa from its defenders. It has been proposed to rename the colony Bothaland in honor of the former Boer general, now the head of the South African Union, who led the military expedition into German territory after having promptly suppressed an insurrection of disaffected Boers.

NEWFOUNDLAND SENDS TROOPS TO EUROPE

A company of the First Newfoundland Regiment just before sailing to join the overseas contingent. Newfoundland is not a part of Canada but a separate colony of the British Empire, and has its own military force. As the population largely follows the sea the first volunteers were naval reserves. The regiment that has been raised and equipped is made up of fine material and Newfoundland is justly proud of it. In due time it will play its part in some hard-fought European battle.



A CANADIAN SUBMARINE

This craft was photographed in the harbor of St. John's, Newfoundland, and is of particular interest because it is supposed to be one of the undersea boats manufactured in parts in the United States and assembled in Canada. Early in the war considerable comment was made on the alleged fact that submarines were being manufactured here and shipped to Canada in sections. Much mystery surrounds the Canadian submarine activities, but it is established that several have been completed in Canadian shipyards. The vast stretches of uninhabited Canadian shore are being patrolled to prevent the Germans from establishing submarine bases, from which to destroy ships carrying American products to the Allies.

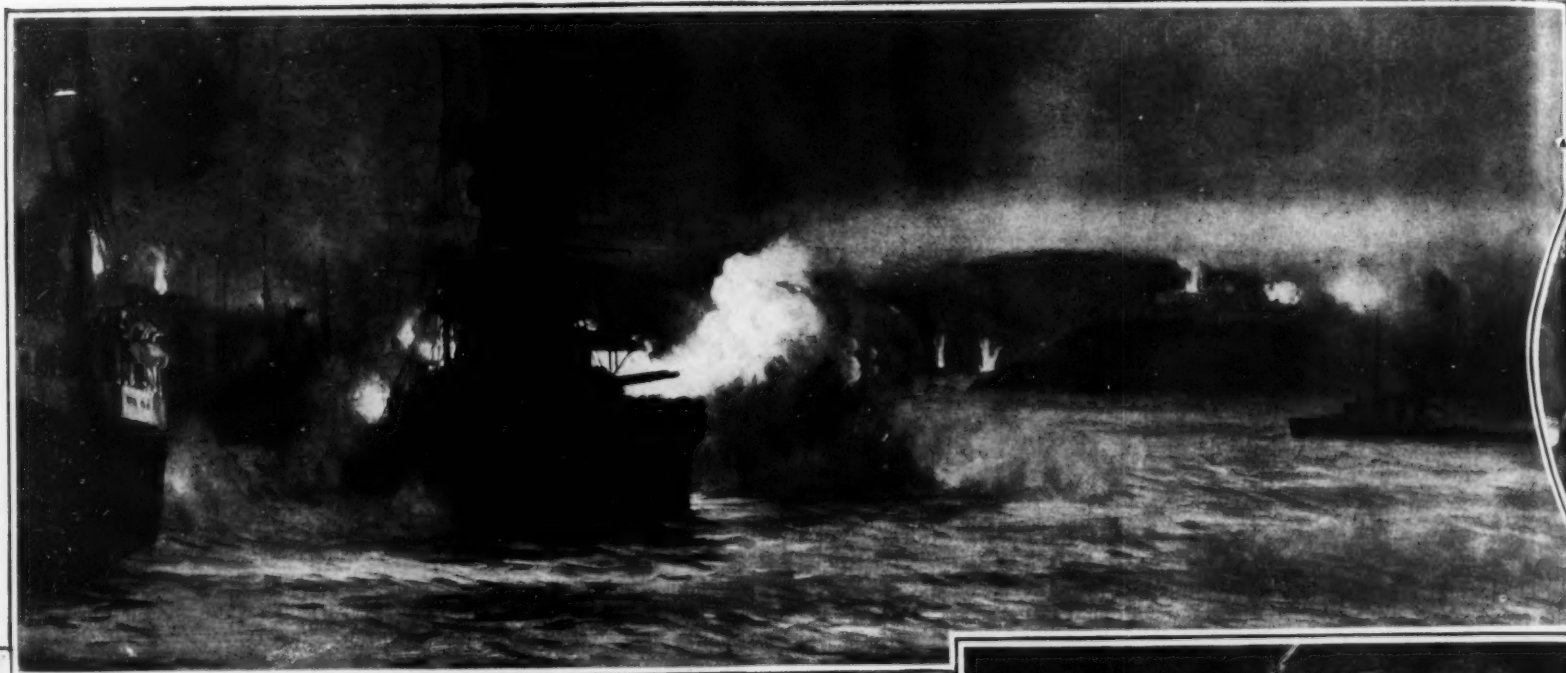


CANADIAN BATTALION THAT WAS ALMOST ANNIHILATED IN FLANDERS

The First Battalion, C. E. F., recruited largely in Western Ontario, and photographed shortly before it left for England. This battalion suffered terrible casualties in the fighting around Ypres, and it is reported that few of the original force

survived. The depleted ranks have now been filled from the reserves. Canada is reported to have about 80,000 men overseas and is recruiting, equipping and training more, at the rate of 6,000 a month.

Pictorial Digest of the World's News



GIGANTIC PENNSYLVANIA GAS WELL WASTES \$11,000 DAILY

A view of the wonderful strike on the Spiegel farm near McKeesport, Pa., which blew the rigging away and could not be brought under control for a week. It is estimated that the well gave off 75,000,000 cubic feet of gas a day, worth, at the prevailing price, \$11,000. After a week of effort the well was capped and the flow of gas turned into the mains, but it so increased the pressure that parts of the system could not be used until additional appliances for regulation were installed. During the week that the well was uncontrolled the roar of the escaping gas made conversation impossible for a quarter of a mile around, and all lights and fires had to be extinguished for three quarters of a mile in every direction. Neighboring farmers had to forego smoking and eat cold food. Only such automobiles as used electric lights were allowed to approach the well. It had been thought that the gas field in the vicinity of McKeesport was almost exhausted. This well will be a boon to the Pittsburgh district where natural gas was becoming scarce.

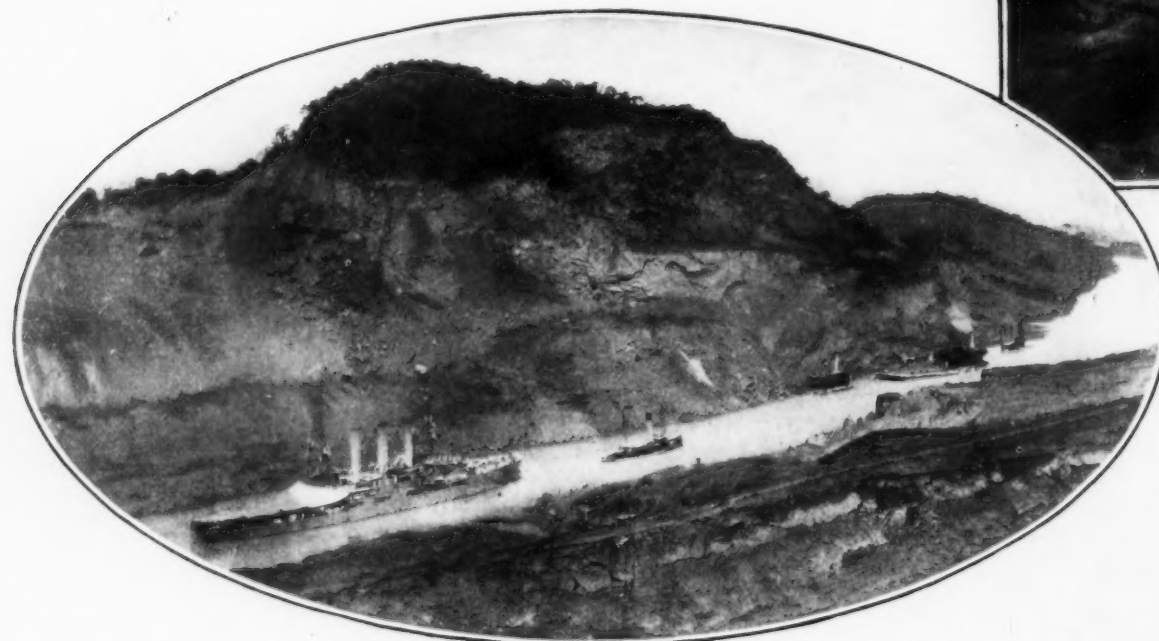
NIGHT ATTACK ON DARDANELLES

A spirited sketch of a bombardment of the Turkish positions, which have proved of formidable strength. While the British and official reports continue to claim progress in the reduction of the defenses of Constantinople the news dispatches do not indicate that the Allies are making much headway. It is evident that the task was undertaken with inadequate forces and its success seems distant. The Australian and New Zealand contingents with the British expedition have especially distinguished themselves in the bloody fighting in which more than 50,000 of the British troops have fallen.



COSSACKS AND AUSTRIANS IN BATTLE

This drawing, by J. Wladimiroff, shows a fight between Russians and Austrians for the possession of a small village in Galicia. The Austrians are at a disadvantage because the town has been set on fire by the Russian artillery and they are menaced by flames in the rear and Cossacks in front. The struggle for Poland and Galicia is at an end. The Germans have completely defeated their opponents on the Eastern front and have possession of all of Poland and have restored Galicia to the Austrians. It is expected that the victors will proclaim a Polish kingdom, hoping thereby to gain the support of the Poles, who are ambitious to resume their national existence. The Russian armies are, at this writing, endeavoring to withdraw intact beyond the river Bug, which is strongly fortified. The Germans are pressing them hard, and the extent of the German victory cannot be estimated so long as the Russians are still in retreat.



FIRST WARSHIPS TO PASS THROUGH THE PANAMA CANAL

These were, very properly, American ships. The *Missouri* is shown passing Gold Hill, while dredges were at work removing the latest slide, which for a time threatened to block the passage of the ships, which were on their way to San Francisco. Those that passed through safely were, in addition to the *Missouri*, the *Ohio* and *Wisconsin*. They carried the midshipmen from Annapolis on their practice cruise.

News



OFF FOR THE FRONT

German reservists, after a period of training, leaving for the front. They are accompanied as far as the railway station by relatives, most of whom are women. Parcels of delicacies, cigars and other presents showered upon them are carried by the soldiers, who are mostly young men, and who certainly appear to be in the best of spirits.



PENNSYLVANIA'S GUARD IN ANNUAL ENCAMPMENT

Adjutant General T. J. Stewart, Governor Brumbaugh and Major General C. B. Dougherty reviewing the Fourth Brigade N. G. P., at Mt. Gretna camp which was held in July. Additional interest was lent, this year, to

the annual periods of training of the National Guards of the various States by the threat of war that hangs over this country. Pennsylvania had a very successful encampment at Mt. Gretna, and the guard did itself credit.



WHERE DEATH CLAIMS HIS VICTIMS IN MYRIADS

A charge on an entrenched position, as depicted by an artist who has been at the front in France. The defenders are British troops, who have been shelled until their wire entanglements have been destroyed, and the Germans, who have advanced under the cover of a terrific artillery fire, are just breaking into

the "double" for the last rush. Rifles and machine guns are turned on them and great masses of men melt away before the terrible hail of bullets. Fighting of this kind is being carried on along a front 300 miles long without important gains to either side.

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Peace Prophets Name October First

By MARTIN MARSHALL



ENTRY INTO THE CAPTURED CITY OF LEMBERG

Austrian and Bavarian troops marching into the capital of Galicia after the Russians had withdrawn. Russia held the city for about six months. Austria was unable to withstand the Russians until Germany came to her assistance.

"WHEN do you think the war will be over?"

That is the first question put to the man just back from Europe. The answers are as varying as the question is unvarying. Two men with unusual facilities for knowing what is going on have fixed the date as October 1st, 1915. But their reasons are as opposite as day and night. The first to express himself is the correspondent of an American newspaper who returned to this country after many months in Berlin. He has thoroughly imbibed the German view. He said:

"The war should end about October 1st, next. Germany has Russia paralyzed now. A few more blows and she will be incapable of making trouble for months to come. She may make an armistice, but even if she does not she can be held back by a comparatively small force. That will release von Hindenburg and 2,000,000 veteran soldiers for a blow at the French. Certainly the Germans will go through the Allies' lines and gain the French channel ports. That will cut France and Great Britain apart. France may be willing to make a separate peace, but whether she does or not Great Britain will be so severely menaced that she will be ready to quit. Then you will see Great Britain and Germany dictating terms of peace to the rest of the Allies."

"Is that what the Kaiser had in mind when he said that the war would end in October?"

"The Kaiser never said such a thing. But that is what official Germany expects. Germany's enemies may as well recognize, once for all, that they can neither defeat her by force of arms nor starve her into submission. She is unbeaten and unbeatable. Great Britain is still unbeaten. The two should get together and end the war."

The other man is also an American, who has been in Italy, France, Germany, Austria and Great Britain since the beginning of the war. He said:

"Fighting will end before the beginning of October. Austria is on the verge of collapse. An appeal has been made to the Pope to intervene in her behalf. The Italian government has been approached, and the Vatican has sent representations to President Wilson, asking his assistance in bringing about a truce. The plan is this: In a few weeks Italy will have conquered all the Austrian territory she demanded. The Allies will have taken Constantinople. Treaties providing for the entrance of Greece, Bulgaria and Rumania into the war on the side of the Allies are



RUSSIANS RETREATING BEFORE THE GERMANS

When the tide turned the Russian retreat was rapid, especially in Galicia, but there was no loss of morale. The ability of the Russians to hold together in the face of repeated disasters is widely commented on.

already signed. Every effort is being made to bring Holland into the arrangement. The Allies hope that increasing friction between the United States and Germany will make us, morally at least, an ally of the entente powers. When the proper time has arrived the Balkans will declare war, and Germany will ask for a truce. The Allies will secretly ask that the Hohenzollerns abdicate, and Emperor William will offer himself as a sacrifice on the altar of peace. His dynasty will be followed by a German republic which will include the Germanic part

of Austria. The rest of that empire will be distributed as nearly as possible along racial lines."

"How is the consent of Germany to be gained to such an arrangement?"

"Germany already realizes that she cannot win. She knows that in a contest of endurance the Allies have the odds all in their favor. To go on with the war would gain her nothing and she cannot afford to pursue an empty victory, even if it could be won. When approached through neutral channels she will be ready enough to listen to any reasonable terms, especially when several of the now neutral nations are arrayed against her."

These guesses are as good as anybody else's. They are offered for what they are worth. Coming, as they do, from two wholly dissimilar sources, it is curious to note that both propose to make the weak pay the bills for the stronger. In the former Belgium, France and Russia and Serbia must bear the burden of the peace settlement. In the latter Austria and Turkey are chosen for the role.

October 1st is only seven weeks away. Events will have to move rapidly to bring peace to Europe by that time. Yet the war started in less time. Who, seven days before the declaration of war by Austria against Russia, would have predicted a world war? The war may end as suddenly as it began, even though all the nations involved protest that it must continue until they have been completely victorious. All are facing ultimate bankruptcy and none have any possibility of gaining as much as they have already lost.

Germany is probably the most anxious for peace because she has the advantage now and cannot reasonably hope to be in any better position in the future. With Russian Poland in her possession, with her hands free to join with Austria in overwhelming Serbia, with her grip firmly established on Belgium and almost one-fifth of France and with her lines like walls of steel she is in a position to expect favorable terms. She is the more likely to be reasonable, too, because while Great Britain's fleet commands the seas she cannot possibly achieve a complete victory.

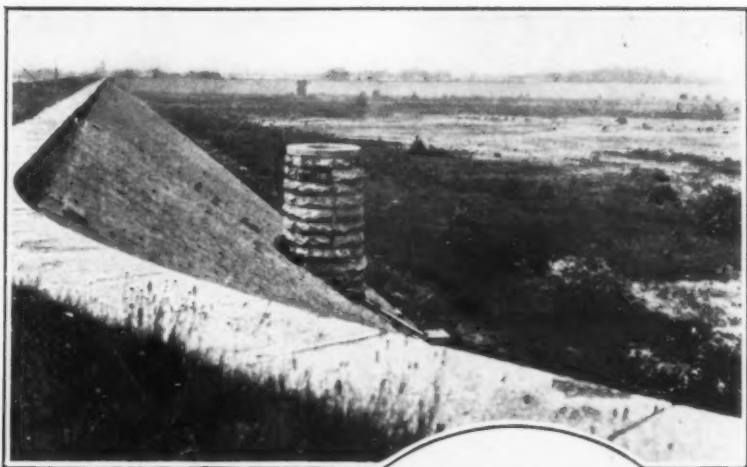


FRENCH COLONIAL TROOPS IN CAMP IN EGYPT

The Dardanelles expedition really has its base at Alexandria, Egypt, and it was there that the French troops were landed for rest and preparation for the attack upon the Turks. The

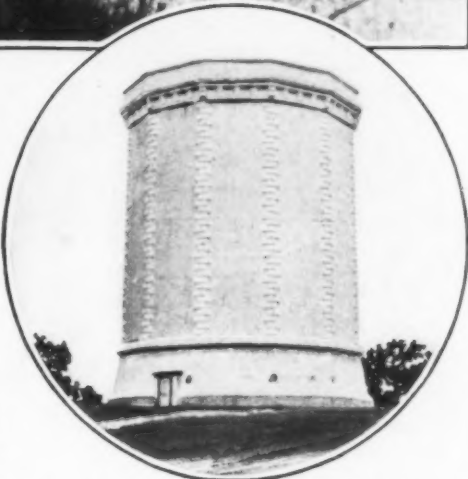
Dardanelles campaign has not been successful as yet, but Premier Asquith recently announced in the British Parliament that it was progressing steadily toward a victorious conclusion.

Costly Mistakes Made by Engineers



Not all the professional mistakes are made by doctors and lawyers. Sometimes the engineers go wrong. \$200, as for instance in the construction, more than 25 years ago of the Milburn Reservoir of the Brooklyn City Water Works. This reservoir is located at Rockville Center, Long Island, and was recently sold at auction to R. D. West for \$42,500. It comprises about 60 acres of land. The cost of the land and the reservoir was about \$1,300,000—and the reservoir would not hold water and could not be made to. One expert report, made after the city had found that something was wrong with the project, said that it was a "natural filtration plant." The trouble was due to locating it on a site that has a deep gravel subsoil. During the quarter of a century that this reservoir has stood unused trees have grown up in the bottom, as is shown in the picture above.

The lower picture is of a similar but less costly mistake perpetrated on the city of Grand Rapids, Mich. A standpipe to store 800,000 gallons of water for the city was built, and after it was completed it was found that owing to the elevation on which the standpipe is located the city pumping plant cannot shove the water up to it fast enough to keep the pipe filled. It looks as if the \$50,000 investment would be a loss.



In Defense of Secretary Blaine

EDITOR'S NOTE:—The following letter has been received from James G. Blaine, son of the late Secretary of State, with a request that it be published in justice to his father's memory, which he feels was, in a measure, aspersed by certain statements made in a very able article in LESLIE's by Former Senator Chauncey M. Depew. This courtesy is gladly extended to Mr. Blaine, but with the understanding that the statements and sentiments are his, and not necessarily shared by LESLIE's.

IN LESLIE's of July 1st, Ex-Senator Chauncey M. Depew fathers an article captioned "Has Bryan Stepped into Oblivion?" in which among other things Mr. Depew says:

"The second resignation was that of James G. Blaine from the cabinet of President Harrison. I was intimate with Mr. Blaine and very fond of him. Though he was at the head of Mr. Harrison's cabinet, he permitted himself to be put forward in the Republican National Convention as a candidate against his chief. Mr. Blaine was at the time a very sick man. The sunstroke which nearly ended his life some years before had created mental conditions which at times impaired his sagacity and will power. Mr. Harrison had asked me to be his convention and floor manager at Minneapolis, where the convention met. I called upon Blaine, told him the President's request, and said to him: 'My friendship with you is such that I will not take this place or assume this responsibility without your consent.' He said, 'You have my entire approval. Under no circumstances will I be a candidate; my health is such I could not survive the campaign.' Of course, he resigned immediately after Mr. Harrison's renomination and died in a few months. Mr. Harrison offered me his place which I felt compelled to decline."

This reflection, cast for the first time, on the mental balance of a man of Mr. Blaine's intellectual and political prominence more than 22 years after his death, is so incredible that were Senator Depew not who he is and has been, it would not merit either comment or contradiction. But since Mr. Depew is who he is and has been and also because his statement might be given credence by men to whom Mr. Blaine is but a shadowy memory and whose knowledge of the times of which Mr. Depew speaks may not be accurate or intimate, the writer bespeaks the courtesy of a place in your columns and appeals to LESLIE's well known sense of fair play, as Mr. Blaine can no longer enter the lists in his own defense.

The relations existing between Mr. Blaine and Mr. Depew could never have been accurately described as intimate. Cordial enough at one time perhaps, during Mr. Blaine's later years those relations became increasingly strained until at the time to

which Mr. Depew refers they had become coldly formal.

The sunstroke spoken of occurred in the early summer of 1876, almost seventeen years before Mr. Blaine's death. During those 17 years Mr. Blaine was for almost five years Senator from Maine; twice Secretary of State of the United States; the nominee of the Republican party for President; and took an active and leading part in every political campaign. He, during this period, contributed numerous articles to the newspapers and magazines and prepared and published his books entitled "Twenty Years of Congress," and "Political Discussions." He also founded the Pan-American Union and it was due to his efforts alone that "Reciprocity" was incorporated in and made a part of the McKinley Tariff Bill.

Throughout these seventeen years Mr. Blaine was constantly in the public eye and his every move subjected to newspaper surveillance and searching comment and criticism. That Mr. Blaine throughout this period could have been mentally unbalanced in the slightest degree and the fact remain hidden from his family, from his "intimate" friends and from the general public and only at this late day to become known through, and to be known only by a man whose personal relations were as remote and whose personal contact with Mr. Blaine as slight, as were those of Senator Depew, is preposterous, and as little deserving of acceptance as was Senator La Follette's assurance that Mr. Blaine's eyes were "flashing black" although his Creator had painted them hazel brown.

Mr. Depew must have made his incredible assertion either wittingly or unwittingly and the kinder view would seem to be the latter. It would seem as though Mr. Depew's memory might be open to question as well for he repeats in detail a conversation held more than 23 years ago. Senator Depew's memory of this talk seems to be singularly exact, and yet in the next paragraph in his article to that in which he refers to it, he states: "Of course, he (Mr. Blaine) resigned immediately after Mr. Harrison's renomination." Mr. Blaine resigned and President Harrison accepted his resignation as Secretary of State on June 4, 1892. President Harrison was renominated on June 10, 1892.

JAMES G. BLAINE.

In answering advertisements please mention "Leslie's Weekly"



Every Puffed Grain Is a Bonbon

Think of Having Them Served by the Bowlful

Try tasting one grain of Puffed Wheat by itself. Or Puffed Rice. It's like a confection—a flaky, fascinating tit-bit with a toasted almond flavor.

You think of such dainties as rarities. But Puffed Grains are served morning, noon and night—in a dozen ways—as foods. And they form the greatest whole-grain foods which anybody knows.

The Bedtime Bowl

These are more than morning cereals.

Millions of bowls are served in milk instead of bread or crackers. They form toasted whole-grain bubbles, crisp and flimsy, four times as porous as bread.

This is the favorite bedtime dish. Here every food cell is exploded by steam so it easily digests. That was never done before in a cereal.

Playtime Tit-Bits

Boys carry Puffed Grains at play. They are better to taste, and better for boys, than most between-meal goodies. Girls use them in candy making. They are better than nut meats, because they are porous.

Think of serving such dainties, plus cream and sugar, to start the morning meal. Why do homes with children ever go without them?

Puffed Wheat, 12c
Puffed Rice, 15c
Except in Extreme West

CORN PUFFS
15c




These grains are puffed by Prof. Anderson's process—by being shot from guns. First they are toasted in a fearful heat which turns all the moisture to steam. Then the steam is exploded. Every separate food cell is blasted to pieces. Thus the whole grain—every element of it—is fitted for easy digestion. No other process known can break up all these food cells.

In every way these are ideal foods.

The Quaker Oats Company

Sole Makers

(986)



REMINGTON-UMC REPEATING SHOTGUNS

REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

Two Guns That Are Sportsmen's Favorites

THERE are many kinds of repeating shotguns—both pump action and autoloading—some to be had at very low prices. But it is typical of sportsmen that the great majority prefer Remington-UMC by reason of Remington-UMC achievements in arms and ammunition, and the performance of Remington-UMC Pump and Autoloading Shotguns in the hands of the average man.

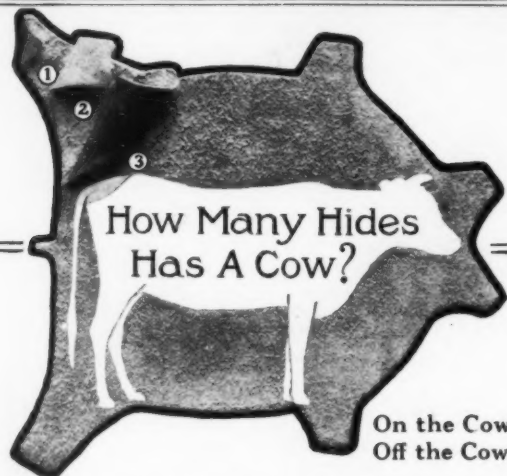
Remington-UMC Pump Gun—"The Good Old Standby"—six shots, bottom ejection, solid breech, hammerless, safe.

Remington-UMC Autoloading Shotgun—"The Auto Shotgun that Works." 5 shots—simply pull the trigger for each shot. Solid breech, hammerless, safe.

Go to the Remington-UMC dealer. He can give you all the mechanical details—he knows the difference in guns.

Whichever you prefer—Pump or Autoloading—you can put your money into a Remington and be sure of getting a REAL GUN.

Remington Arms-Union Metallic Cartridge Co.
Woolworth Building (233 Broadway)
New York City



**On the Cow—One
Off the Cow—Three**

But—while practically 90% of all cowhides are split there can be only one top sheet of grain leather. The under layers are merely splits coated to look like the real article and sold as genuine leather but they give neither its wear nor service.

Protect yourself! When you purchase upholstery insist upon genuine hand or machine buffed leather. If you can't get it, don't take split leather. Demand—

**The Ideal
Upholstery
Material**



**Guaranteed
Superior to
Coated Splits**

Fabrikoid looks and feels like the best leather. It is water, dust and grease proof. Furthermore it is guaranteed for one year and back of this guarantee stands the century-old Du Pont reputation for integrity of purpose, superiority of product and financial responsibility.

Motor Quality Fabrikoid made especially for high grade motor car, carriage and buggy upholstery is being used on thousands

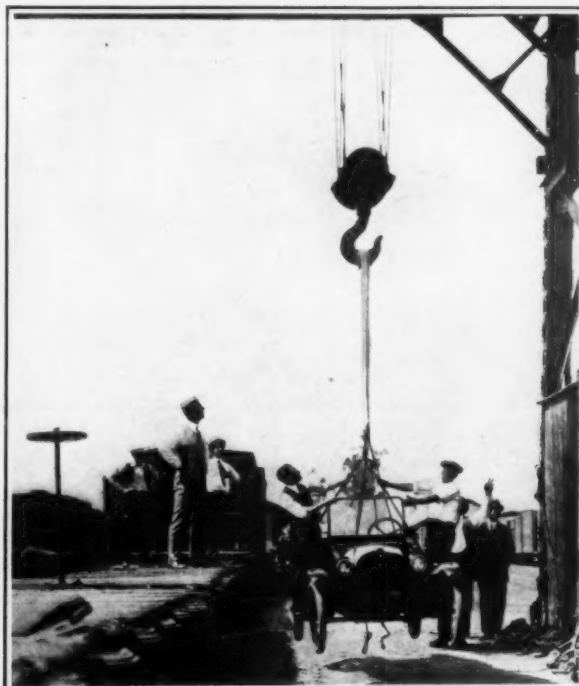
of this year's cars. Choose a "Fabrikoid" auto.

Craftsman Quality Fabrikoid for furniture upholstery and home decorations is being used by some of the most exclusive furniture manufacturers and upholsterers in the country.

Fabrikoid Rayntite (single or double texture) for motor car, carriage and buggy tops is unsurpassed.

Write for booklets and free samples

DU PONT FABRIKOID COMPANY, Wilmington, Del.
Canadian Factory and Sales Office, Toronto



THE STRENGTH OF RUBBER

A total weight of 1540 pounds supported by a single inner tube. The hoist was lifted when the tube had been attached instead of tackle, and after stretching a goodly amount, the tube easily lifted the car and two men clear of the ground.

Motorists' Column

Motor Department

Conducted by H. W. SLAUSON, M. E.

Readers desiring information about motor cars, trucks, delivery wagons, motorcycles, motor boats, accessories or State laws, can obtain it by writing to the Motor Department, LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York City. We answer inquiries free of charge.

"SERVICE"—WHAT IT SHOULD AND SHOULD NOT BE

WITH every high-grade car made by a reputable company goes an indefinable, abstract quality known among the trade generally as "Service." We say that this is an indefinable quality because of the widely varying definitions given it by the three classes of persons whom it most concerns—the manufacturer, the dealer, and the purchaser.

"Service" is indeed a flexible word; it may range from the mere three months' or a year's guarantee on the part of the manufacturer to make good by replacement any part found to be defective in material or workmanship, to the view held by too many purchasers, which claims that service consists in the absolute promise on the part of the dealer to keep the car running under any and all conditions—entirely free of charge.

Between these two views of what service should be, the dealer must choose his own course, always bearing in mind that his competitor may be offering enough more of "free service" to make the rival car sold at what practically amounts to a cut price. The average reputable manufacturer, however, imposes a certain standard service policy on all of his dealers. This consists, in its essentials, in requiring the dealer to keep on hand a certain supply of the spare parts most liable to be needed by owners of that particular car, and in making the dealer feel that he is the duly appointed representative of the factory in that territory whose duty it is to act as go-between for purchaser and manufacturer.

Every car which leaves the factory of a reputable manufacturer is supposedly in perfect condition. But these adjustments, which are correct for the first hundred miles or so, may need to be changed after the machine is "worked in." In this case the dealer should be willing to make such adjustments for the purchaser without charge, provided the latter is so inexperienced that he cannot attend to this himself. Furthermore, the dealer should be ready and willing to accept for return to the factory such parts of the car as have been found to be defective in material or workmanship during the life of the manufacturer's guarantee. In this capacity he acts as the agent of the manufacturer, and it may be upon his judgment that the decision of the factory will rest as to whether the part in question has become damaged through an inherent defect, or through carelessness on the part of the owner. In the latter case no fair-minded owner should expect either manufacturer or dealer to make the replacement without charge.

But there is a certain class of automobile buyers in this country who feel that, because they have favored a certain dealer and a certain company with their patronage, all connected with the organization are in duty

bound to replace bearings if they have been burned out through lack of oil, to repair radiators damaged in collision, and, in short, to keep the car in perfect condition, regardless of the fact that the owner's negligence forms the sole cause of its failure to prove satisfactory. It is the endeavor on the part of the dealer to satisfy this type of purchaser that constitutes one of the greatest dangers to the retail end of the automobile industry. The manufacturer is confronted with the danger of too much free service on the part of his retailers, which will eventually result in the bankruptcy of his best dealers; or in the lack of a fair and proper amount of service, which will result in a lack of prestige in territories in which this situation is most pronounced.

"Service" is a word much used and abused by manufacturers and dealers. Enthusiastic salesmen are wont to promise more service than the companies that they represent could in all fairness afford to give. But the manufacturer of the modern car is really morally required to give but very little free service. The service that he and his dealers render should represent a legitimate charge, always bearing in mind, of course, the exceptions which might be included under the manufacturer's guarantee. But service is as much the ability to make repairs and replacements as it is the free disposition of valuable time on the car. We hear much of service stations of the large automobile companies being built in the leading cities of the country. The purchaser of the car in a small town feels that his brother in the large city has the advantage in his accessibility to one of these large service stations, but, contrary to the popular impression, most of these service stations are self-supporting. There is but little free service rendered there. They are merely large garage and repair shops run in connection with the dealer controlling that territory. Their work is specialized and is generally restricted to repairs on that particular make of car. Work is charged for at usual rates, but it is naturally expected that it will be more efficiently performed where each mechanic is thoroughly familiar with the construction of the car made by the manufacturer maintaining these service stations.

The purchaser of a car from a duly accredited representative in a small town can receive equally efficient free service in so far as that relates to adjustment of the car and the offering of expert advice as to its care and operation. Any service other than this he should expect to pay for, whether the work be done in a large service station of a distributing center, or in a local garage—providing, of course, that the car lives up to its guarantee.

The indefinite status of "Service" has led

(Continued on page 161)

Motorists' Column

(Continued from page 160)

some manufacturers to attempt to standardize it in various ways. Some issue coupon books, good for a definite number of hours of work on the car at any one of the service stations located throughout the country. The purchaser may use the mechanic's time thus given him in any way that he sees fit. If he desires his valves to be ground and the carbon to be removed during the life of this coupon book, he may apply his allotment in this manner. In the case of some manufacturers, this maximum number of hours of free service replaces the ordinary guarantee, and leaves no opportunity for dissension and quibbling on the part of the purchaser and dealer. When the purchaser, of his own volition, has consumed all of the coupons, he understands that he is financially responsible for any other work done on the car. Other forms of coupon books are issued in addition to the guarantee of the manufacturer covering the replacement of parts found defective within a specified time.

There is only one common ground on which manufacturer, dealer and purchaser can meet in a discussion of service, and that is the courteous willingness of the first two to make the last named a satisfied customer within reasonable limits. Willingness to adjust a carburetor, courtesy in offering advice as to the cleaning of the motor, and a complete knowledge of the car and its requirements on the part of the dealer, form a more perfect service combination than can the largest and best-equipped service station in the hands of a dealer whose motto is "The Customer Is Never Right."

Questions of General Interest

Headlight Laws

L. P. S.: "Are any states enacting laws regulating the intensity of headlights in cities or on country roads?"

Several states will doubtless take up this matter when the legislatures are convened. New Jersey has already done so, and we find that no motor vehicle can be driven at night if it is provided with a means for increasing the intensity of the headlights from the dashboard above a certain amount, or of enabling them to project more than 4½ feet from the ground. Certain types of dimmers and lenses, which cannot be controlled from the driver's seat, have passed inspection by the license commissioner, and such can be used on cars in New Jersey without difficulty.

How Tire Troubles Are Discovered

H. J. T.: "I understand there are many different kinds of tire troubles, but I do not know how the tire manufacturer or dealer is able to discover the exact cause of the failure of the tire and whether to attribute it to an imperfection or careless use on the part of the owner."

Practically each kind of tire abuse asserts itself in a different way, easily determined by an expert. We have on hand a set of photographs and descriptions of the different tire troubles and their cause, and these are being sent you by mail. We will be glad to forward duplicates of these to any inquirer who so requests.

Racing at Sheepshead Bay

O. R. D.: "I understand from the recent article on the Chicago Race in LESLIE'S, that New York is to have a similar board track at Sheepshead Bay. What is the date on which the first race is scheduled?"

The first race is to be a 300-mile affair and is scheduled for October 2nd. The indications point to the fact that the course and grand stand will be completed in ample time, not only for the race, but for two or three weeks of preliminary practice on the part of all contestants who so desire.

Current Consumption of Starter

P. A. E.: "What is the actual current consumption of an electric starter, compared with the rate of generation when running at normal charging speed?"

A prominent battery manufacturer recommends that the motor be run at a charging rate at least twenty times as long as the period required to start the motor. That is, if the motor is cold and it takes ten seconds to start it, the motor should be run at a charging speed for at least three minutes and twenty seconds.

Advantage of Over-Size Tires

K. T. M.: "I have 34x4 inch tires on a 3.200 pound car. What advantage, in addition to greater comfort and longer life, would I find in the use of the over-size of 35x4½?"

In addition to the advantages that you have enumerated, which are sufficient to warrant a change, you will find that the car will probably hold the road better on turns if you will use the over-size tires. There will be less skidding and less bouncing, although if the tires are kept too soft, you will find that the large size gives a side sway which is objectionable. No tires should be allowed to be operated at a pressure which permits of this action, however.

TIMKEN

AXLES & BEARINGS

Look at the bushing "B" in the picture. The pin is keyed into the steering knuckle in which this bushing is pressed. There's no turning of the pin in bushing "B." Then why have a bushing at all? To make a tight fit so there'll be no pound from the constant vibration. Not one little point like this is overlooked in Timken-Detroit design.

Note the bushings in the cross-rod yoke (C and D). Due to spread of yoke the pressure is kept low and when wear comes here it must come on hardened pin and bushings that are replaceable at low cost. They, too, are accurate and interchangeable.

Axles That Never Wear Out

MOVING parts of axles, like moving parts of anything, will wear in time. There is no exception to this rule, but—

In the Timken-Detroit Front Axle the moving parts—every one of them—are either Timken Roller Bearings or hardened and ground steel bushings or pins.

These bearings, bushings and pins wear very slowly. Timken Bearings are adjustable to take up the slight wear and Timken-Detroit Bushings and Pins are easily replaceable when worn sufficiently.

So the axle may truly be said to never wear out.

Take the front axle spindle. No wear comes on it because nothing moves on it. Slight wear does come on the cones, cups and rollers of the two bearings. These are Timken Tapered Roller Bearings that offer greatest resistance to wear and are adjustable to offset the effects of wear when it comes.

The same thing is true of the steering knuckle pin. At the top, to sustain the great weight, is a Timken Bearing. Below, where pressure is less but where there is some motion, there's a hardened steel bushing. It is made of good

steel, is heat-treated, hardened and ground to size so it wears very slowly.

And when it does wear it can be replaced easily, quickly and cheaply. Because Timken Bushings are accurate to the thousandth part of an inch, they are interchangeable. A new one will fit without any tinkering.

Of course Timken-Detroit Axles are strong enough, and to spare, for the loads they are designed to carry. And for the emergencies of motor-truck and pleasure car service. They are standing up under thousands of commercial and pleasure cars made by the leading builders.

When every other part of those cars is worn out, new pins, new bushings, perhaps a new bearing here and there will fit them for another lifetime of service under another car.

A 72-page booklet No. H-1 "The Anatomy of Automobile Axles" tells the story of the axle in an interesting, human way. A 12-page booklet No. H-4 "The Care and Character of Bearings" gives clear, non-technical information of great value to the car owner. These, with the list of "The Companies Timken Keeps" will be mailed free on request for the three booklets to either Timken Company. Only the booklets will be sent, no letters, no salesman.

THE TIMKEN ROLLER BEARING COMPANY
Canton, Ohio

THE TIMKEN-DETROIT AXLE COMPANY
Detroit, Michigan

HERE IS REAL CAR INSURANCE

POWERSTEEL AUTOWLOCK
—a tough little length of Yellow Strand Powersteel wire rope that locks securely round a wheel rim and a spring—or a spare tire and its holder. Get one—costs but \$2.00—worth a fortune when Mr. Thief comes round. All dealers.

BASLINE AUTOWLINE is little to handle, but mighty to pull when a tow is needed. Price, east of Rockies, \$3.95.

POWERSTEEL TRUCKLINE is Basline Autowline's "big brother," for heavy towing. Price \$6.50, east of the Rockies. If your dealer can't supply you, order direct.

BRODERICK & BASCOM ROPE CO.
833 N. 24 St., St. Louis, Mo. New York Office, 76 N. Warren St.
Makers of famous Yellow Strand Powersteel wire rope.

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Send to-day for a FREE sample copy of THE BOYS' MAGAZINE, the finest boys' publication in the world. We'll send you the latest issue.

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Only 400 Sets

of the

MEMOIRS AND SECRET CHRONICLES

Left

See page 167

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ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE

The Antiseptic Powder to Shake Into Your Shoes

Over 100,000 packages are being used by the German and Allied troops at the front. It rests the feet, prevents friction, blisters, Corns and Bunions and makes walking or standing easy. Don't go to the California Expositions without a supply of Allen's Foot-Ease. It gives instant relief to tired, aching feet and prevents swollen, hot feet. Sold everywhere, 25 cts. Don't accept any substitute.

FREE TRIAL PACKAGE sent by mail. Address, **ALLEN S. OLMSTED, Le Roy, N. Y.**

"Oh! What Rest and Comfort!"

CREDIT to ALL

DIAMONDS and WATCHES

\$39.50 SPECIAL! Genuine Diamond Ring, Wonderful Value, 14K Gold, Credit terms, \$5 down, \$4.50 a month.

Lowest prices, greatest time-payment offer in U. S. on all famous **Alfred** Ware Guaranteed Diamond Rings. All styles. Brilliant, perfect-cut diamonds. Money back 30 days if wanted. Satisfaction!

17 Jewel ELGIN, \$12.50

Regular \$18 value. Guaranteed Elgin Movement—25-year Case. Engraving FREE. World's greatest watch bargain. FREE Catalog—64 pages—outstanding jewelry, silverware bargains on **FREE TRIAL**. Address: **ALFRED WARE COMPANY** Dept. 107 St. Louis Mo.

Don't Throw Away Your Worn Tires

For over three years European motorists have been getting from 10,000 to 15,000 miles out of their tires by "half-soling" them with **Steele Scudded Treads**.

In eight months over 20,000 American motorists have followed their example and are saving \$50 to \$200 a year in tire expense.

WE SHIP ON APPROVAL post, prepaid express and let you be the judge. **Durable Treads** double the life of your tires and are sold under a signed guarantee for 5,000 miles without punctures. Applied in your own garage in 15 minutes.

SPECIAL DISCOUNT offered to motorists in new territory as first shipment direct from factory. State size of tires. Don't wait—write today.

THE COLORADO TIRE & LEATHER CO.
828A Tread Building, Denver, Colo.
Dept. 828A, Box 228, Chicago, Ill.
Suite 288A, 162 W. 34th St., New York, N. Y.

Hupmobile Service

This sign on Service Stations throughout the United States and Canada guarantees expert care for your Hupmobile when and where you want it—without cost to you.

The Squarest Deal for You and Your Hupmobile

At last, a tangible, national service plan which insures against motor car troubles

In line with our policy of producing the best car of its class in the world, we now announce what we believe to be the first and best plan of **national service-to-the-owner** yet devised.

This plan is so simple, and so complete, that its basic principles are almost certain to be insisted upon by all car owners as a standard of what motor car service should be.

Its distinctive feature is a book of 100 coupons which every buyer receives with a 1916 Hupmobile, and which **can be cashed at any Hupmobile service station in the United States or Canada.**

These coupons entitle the owner to 50 hours of free labor—sufficient, under ordinary circumstances, to keep the car in perfect running condition.

And this service is over and above the regular guarantee against defective parts and materials. It is paid for out of a fund established jointly by the Hup Mobile Car Company, its distributors, dealers and sales representatives.

As each car is shipped, a definite amount of money is set aside for free service on that particular car.

This service is for your car only; the labor cannot be performed on another Hupmobile.

The new plan provides for the regular care, inspection and adjustment without which no automobile can remain at its best.

To give our system national scope, we have established hundreds of service stations throughout the United States and Canada.

Here is service so tangible, so definite and so practical, that you cannot afford to purchase any car without first learning all its details.

The 1916 Hupmobile—\$200 greater in worth and \$115 lower in price—is the greatest automobile value this company has ever built. When we add the guarantee of satisfaction resulting from the Hupmobile service system, we offer, we feel sure, the most exceptional car value in the world.

We urge you to have your Hupmobile dealer give you the full particulars.

Or write us, and we will tell you how the plan works, and send you the catalog of the seven beautiful new Hupmobiles.

Hupp Motor Car Company
1237 Milwaukee Ave. Detroit, Michigan

1916 Hupmobile Prices

5-Passenger Touring Car, \$1085 2-Passenger Roadster, \$1085 5-Passenger Sedan, \$1365
7-Passenger Touring Car, \$1225 7-Passenger Limousine, \$2365 2-Passenger All-year Coupe, \$1165
5-Passenger All-year Touring Car, \$1185. Prices f. o. b. Detroit.

Leslie's Export Promotion Bureau

Conducted by W. E. AUGHINBAUGH

EDITOR'S NOTE:—This department is maintained for the benefit of American exporters. Its editor has had 20 years' experience in placing American-made goods in foreign markets, and will answer promptly and without charge inquiries about trade conditions, selling methods and other matters pertaining to foreign markets. Address inquiries to Export Department, LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York City.



A SAMPLE ROOM IN PATAGONIA

Foreign salesmen must learn to do business under primitive conditions when necessary, and often travel in discomfort. Owing to the lack of amusements and social intercourse and the absence of the customary moral restraints only men of the strongest character are fit to become foreign representatives.

SUCCESS in foreign trade depends to a great extent upon the representative sent into a territory to develop business. The Europeans recognized the importance of this and some comparison between their methods and those of our own exporters may help to account for their superior success. Knowing that the temptations for young men away from home and in a strange land were many and alluring, Europeans have always selected men of exceptional strength of character. For a foreign representative they obtained, if possible, a man who did not drink or who, at least, was temperate. One with gambling tendencies was always tabooed. The salary paid at the beginning of the employment was comparatively small—barely sufficient, in fact, to meet incidental expenses. A further check on the young men sent out was kept by requiring them to live in the home of the head representative or manager of the firm. This was usually located over the place of business. In many cases the employees maintained a mess, managed by one of their number and presided over by the head clerk. In this manner their expenses were reduced to a minimum. Their savings were kept by the "house" and invested in the business, interest at a liberal rate being allowed for its use. Thus practical economy and the habit of regularly saving money was taught. At the expiration of three years foreign service these men were sent home at the expense of the firm, given all the money due them, with its earnings, and allowed a full six months' vacation with pay.

If an employee made a good record abroad and showed that he was sincerely interested in the business of the concern he was either presented with a small holding of stock, or encouraged to buy a few shares in the company on favorable terms, in addition to which his salary was raised and he was returned to the field of labor at the firm's expense. By this means his loyalty was insured, and ultimately he became a member of the organization, in time to retire with a pension, while others ascended the business scale as he had done. Europe, and especially Germany, is filled to-day with men who have succeeded in this manner, living the autumn of their life in contentment and still drawing regularly their pensions from their old businesses. Most of the European houses in foreign fields are still doing business under the firm name by which they were established, perhaps 40 or 60 years ago, and are now being operated by the second or third generation of employees.

If concerns do not maintain branch establishments in Latin-American countries, the representatives they employ are as a rule recruited from the above-named class of men who have had their preliminary foreign experience in branch houses. They are paid excellent salaries, seldom changed and ultimately given an interest in the employing firm. European business houses consider that it reflects on their integrity to change representatives frequently, and that it commends them in the eyes of their customers if they retain their employees.

If new ventures are contemplated only experienced men are employed to prospect the field and their reports as to conditions confronted and how to manage them are

absolutely relied upon and not altered by some inexperienced official in the home office, thousands of miles from the scene.

I know one man who has been traveling Latin-America for a French drug house for 28 years. He told me that last year his salary and commissions and dividends amounted to nearly \$30,000. An English chemical house has a representative who has traveled the Far East for 30 years, who I am sure averages fully \$25,000 yearly. And these men are not exceptions to the general rule. Customers will buy only from them and rather than open new accounts wait months for their annual visits and treat them on their arrival as valued friends. Such confidence as this cannot be established in a year or two, but takes time to develop, and is worth all it costs to the firm which really wants the business. The agents for a French perfume, an English soap, a French wine, a well-known English sauce, a German mineral water and an Irish stout; many English cotton goods travelers, as well as Manchester salesmen with hardware, and others too numerous to recall, with whom I am personally acquainted, draw larger salaries from their companies than does the Vice-President of the United States, in addition to having interests in the business. I know of no American house treating its employees so liberally. Instead, when an American representative gets the business established his usefulness is considered over and he is usually discharged and a cheaper and inexperienced man put in his place. A position is rarely made for him in the home office as a reward for his hard work abroad. One American concern of which I know had a most efficient American-born representative abroad who established its foreign business. On his return he found the position of export manager, which by all rights should have been his, filled by a Canadian who had never been abroad.

In one year in Chile I knew of six Americans, representing various American houses, committing suicide, the reasons being small salaries, dissipation, unfair treatment by employers or failure to have their efforts appreciated.

Americans are the logical persons to represent American houses and American goods abroad. Back of the knowledge that one's goods are reputable and of high class is national pride and an honest desire to see one's country successful—a feeling that cannot be developed in a foreigner. The great trouble with our business houses is that they do not offer capable, competent, and efficient Americans sufficient remuneration, nor hold out to them prospects of an alluring nature as a reward for their efforts. The sooner this condition is changed and we are made to realize how vitally important the question of the selling force in securing foreign trade really is, the greater are the possibilities of our export trade.

The Government of the United States could aid materially in paving the way for American success in foreign fields by assuring Americans desirous of entering this territory that their interests will be properly guarded, by taking some definite steps to abolish the outrageous traveling men's taxes, by protecting the original owners of trade marks and by preventing custom house outrages.

AN ARM FULL OF JOY



NOT the mush and milk type of the make-believe world, but the honest-to-goodness brand of the life that all of us live—

That is the kind of joy which Judge brings to its 150,000 subscribers each week of the year.

Breezing, bracing, piquant, but with it all wholesome and healthy, Judge runs the gamut of human nature's follies and foibles in pages of clever illustrations and smart satire that have a laugh in every word and a smile in every line.

Once we get you acquainted with Judge, you'll never be happy unless it's a regular weekly visitor.

That is why we offer you the next 13 issues for \$1.00. Attach bill, check, money-order or stamps to coupon.

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The Happy Medium

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Judge
225 Fifth Ave.,
New York

Enclosed find \$1. Send me Judge for 3 months.

Subscription \$5.00 a year for 52 splendidly illustrated, colorful numbers

No subscription renewed at this price.

The Old Fan Says:

By ED A. GOEWEY

Illustrated by "ZIM"

AFTER a clash between an umpire and some of the Cubs in a recent game, I heard one of the onlookers remark: "Ball players surely are a bunch of rough necks." That statement not only was untruthful, but indicated that the person who made it never had been closer to a professional ball tosser than the grandstand. Yours truly has interviewed and discussed the game with hundreds of players, and never has he met a more affable, obliging and clean-spoken lot of men. The fact that occasionally they lose their tempers during the heat of battle, when they feel that they have been unjustly treated by the umpires, is but a testimonial to their earnestness and their interest in their own and their club's success. It will be a sorry day for the national pastime when the players accept every decision, fair or unfair, as a matter of course. The man in any walk of life who won't protest when he believes he is not being justly dealt with is a cold-hearted quitter and has a streak of yellow in his makeup.



Something must be wrong with the miracle business this year.

Besides, in the last few years, a large percentage of the men recruited by the major leagues have come from the country's many colleges, and these splendid fellows have brought to the game breeding and intelligence of a high order, and most of them are clean and careful livers who will be a credit to the game for years to come. Several astute managers have told the writer that they believe that in the near future the teams in the big show will be made up almost entirely of men who have played ball on some of the teams representing the seats of learning scattered throughout the United States.

Blame the Ump

TO THE OWNER

When your players are not hitting.
And your pitchers cold are quitting.
And you sit there, teeth a-gritting—
Up a stump:
Don't begin to think of firing.
Nor give way to sad repining.
Just blame all your cause for whining.
On the Ump.

TO THE FAN

If you miss the game's beginning.
And the outside team is winning.
Or a foul toward you comes spinning.
Do not jump.
Why not try to be forgetful.
Of these matters most regretful.
Though the cause of these things fretful.
Is the Ump.

TO THE UMP

Oh, you man of mien so crusty,
Who on many rules are rusty.
With your eyes both crossed and dusty.
You're a clump.
Be less self-infatuated.
Then you will not be berated.
And by one and all so hated—
Though an Ump.

Steals and Slides

The late Tim Hurst once said that the only way he knew of to shorten games was to reduce them to seven innings. Such a change would be too radical, but many fans would prefer it to going home to cold dinners night after night. Perhaps if the heads of the three big organizations would give less of their time to talking about continuing the war, and more to doing things to please the rooters, a considerably larger amount of coin might be poured into the coffers of the club owners.

Canadian soldiers in France, who wished to spend the intermissions between battles in playing baseball, complained by letter to friends at home that they could not obtain the necessary bats, balls and gloves abroad. When these complaints were made public on this side of the Atlantic, President Johnson, of the American League, and others, contributed the desired articles. These are now being used on the other side, and so popular has America's national pastime become among the Allies that the French and English soldiers are learning to play the game. The war may result in making baseball a world-wide sport.

Miller Huggins, the diminutive manager of the St. Louis Cardinals, is conceded to be one of the most expert "stallers" in baseball, and the schemes to which he resorts when his club starts to go badly, constitute one of the National League's best entertainments. Recently, at a critical period, the Giants started a rally against

Griner. Miller fooled around the diamond talking to his players until Sallee had time to get a brief warming. Then he switched boxmen. The first man to face "Slim" hit safely and again it was up to the Cards' manager to cause a delay and he forced a cessation of hostilities for three minutes by borrowing the twirler's paper of tobacco, unwrapping it and abstracting therefrom a most generous "chaw."

"Jack" Neff, star first sacker of the Oakland team, recently hit safely in forty-nine consecutive games, thereby surpassing Ty Cobb's record of forty with a considerable margin.

Those who profess to be on the inside declare that the astonishing return to batting form of Tris Speaker, who not so long ago climbed from .278 to .315 in two weeks, was due to the fact that he fears there will be a decided cut in his salary next season if he fails to come through the season as one of the clouting stars of the American League. His contract, which calls for one of the largest stipends ever paid in baseball, provides that he shall receive a salary of \$16,000 and a bonus of \$2,500 for three years of service. It terminates at the close of the 1915 playing season. If Tris does not finish this year with a batting average of at least .300, it is said the management of the Red Sox has informed him that his next contract will call for a one-half cut.

Big Time Chatter

Schang should prove a most satisfactory third baseman with the management of the Athletics. He hits well enough to keep his place in the lineup, and while his wallop is not the equal of those made by Baker, neither is his pay check.—Having come to the conclusion that jumping to nowhere in particular is rather unsatisfactory sport, "Benny" Kauff has decided to keep his feet in the Brookfeds' outer garden in the future.—Herzog says that the Reds are much like the Russians inasmuch as somebody always is trying to push them back.—Had Aesop lived until baseball became the vogue he could have written a fable about a player who never quarreled with an umpire.—While it must be admitted that the Athletics have made a very sorry showing this season it might not be a bad idea to recollect that "Connie" Mack brought American League championship flags to Philadelphia in 1902-5-10-11-13-14 and that in three of these years his club also annexed the world's series.—Some Giants are not as fearsome as their name would imply. Take McGraw's 1915

bunch for instance.—Wonder if there is any truth in the rumor that the Braves' spurt was caused by a warning from Boston that if they failed to win the pennant again there would be no banquets this winter and that the players would have to settle for their meals.—How many of us will still be able to attend ball games when the day arrives that somebody is sent in to bat for Cobb in a pinch?—Every sporting writer who has had to listen to the fans explaining for his benefit the way certain things should be done in baseball appreciates exactly how those soldiers in the trenches feel when they are showered with gas bombs.—A certain big league manager recently announced that he had reduced his team to seventeen players. After seeing the outfit in action yours truly is forced to the conclusion that he exaggerated by at least fourteen.

Will he be able to lift it?



Will he be able to lift it?

Courtesy Costs

Manager Rowland's courtesy recently cost the Chicago White Sox a game, the Senators winning by a 5 to 3 score. In the third inning Gandil wrenched his ankle swinging at a ball, and Rowland permitted Williams to finish the batsman's turn and consented to have Gandil resume his position in the field later. In the fifth chapter this player made a double which sent the winning run across the plate, after two men were out.

GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER
(30c the case, of 6 glass stoppered bottles—Advt.)

In answering advertisements please mention "Leslie's Weekly"

New England CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC

George W. Chadwick,
Director

BOSTON, MASS.

Year opens
Sept. 16th 1915

The Largest and Best Equipped School of Music

Located in the music center of America. It affords pupils the environment and atmosphere so necessary to a musical education. Its complete organization, its imposing Conservatory Building, splendid equipment, and the Residence Building offer exceptional facilities for students.

Complete Curriculum. Courses in every branch of Music, applied and theoretical, including Opera.

Owing to the practical training in our Normal Department, graduates are much in demand as teachers.

The free privileges of lectures, concerts and recitals, the opportunities of ensemble practice and appearing before audiences, and the daily associations are invaluable advantages to the music student.

A Complete Orchestra offers advanced pupils in voice, piano, organ and violin experience in rehearsals and public appearances with orchestral accompaniment.

Dramatic Department. Practical training in acting.

Address RALPH L. FLANDERS, General Manager.

—it gets away instantaneously

DODGE BROTHERS
MOTOR CAR

The price of the car
complete is \$785
f.o.b. Detroit

Boosts your credit when you call on the banker

When you seek a loan from a bank or from anyone else, you've got to show how you stand, and outside of actual real-estate or personal property, there's nothing that more surely stamps you as a citizen worthy of credit than the fact that you carry life insurance.

Policies of insurance mean that money is in the till if anything happens, that you are thoughtful and prudent, and that you practice self-denial in order to protect those depending on you and those you may owe.

Carrying insurance means also that you are a good moral risk, the kind that even hard-headed bankers will take a long chance on.

The late J. P. MORGAN said:

"Commercial credits are based upon character before anything else."

The HON. A. BARTON HEPBURN, of the Chase National Bank, and also connected with many leading institutions, said:

"Now, if a business man is known not to have a life-insurance policy, it excites the query, 'I wonder why?'"



Strong Postal Points

First: Standard policy reserves, now \$9,000,000.
Insurance in force, \$40,000,000.
Second: Old-time legal reserve insurance—not fraternal or assessment.
Third: Standard policy provisions, approved by New York State Insurance Dept.
Fourth: Operates under strict New York State requirements and subject to U. S. Postal Authorities.
Fifth: High medical standards in selection of risks.
Sixth: Policyholders' Health Bureau arranges one free medical examination each year if desired.

The quality of mind which induces one to take out life insurance is the quality of mind that best insures success in business.

So carry all the insurance you prudently can, and when it comes to that, you want to get the most and best for your money. You want sound protection at

low net cost and you should therefore turn to the institution that supplies it—

Postal Life Insurance Company

The Postal employs no agents, thus making important savings for its policyholders, as shown in the mail bag. It issues all the standard policy-forms approved by the strict New York State Insurance Department, under whose supervision the Company operates, as well as being subject to that of United States Postal authorities.

Find Out What You Can Save

Mail the coupon today or copy the same in a letter, and get exact figures for your age on any form of Policy—Whole Life, Limited-Payment Life, Endowment or a Monthly Income Contract.

Sending for information places you under no obligation and no agent will be sent to visit you; the Postal does not employ agents, the resultant commission-savings going to you because you deal direct.

Postal Life Insurance Company
35 Nassau St., N. Y.
Without obligating me, please send full insurance particulars for my age.

Name.....
Address.....

Occupation.....
Date of birth.....
Leslie's Aug. 12.

POSTAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

WM. R. MALONE, PRESIDENT
THIRTY-FIVE NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK

STOCKS BONDS COTTON COFFEE SUGAR

For Cash
or on
Conservative
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Send for Stock and Cotton

MARKET OBSERVATIONS

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SAFETY

the first requirement of every
true investor, and a net income
of

6%

are afforded by the First Mortgage
Serial Bonds we offer you. Denomi-
nations \$1,000, \$500 and \$100.

No investor has ever suffered loss on
any security purchased of this House,
founded 33 years ago.

Write for Circular No. H-601

S. W. STRAUS & CO.
MORTGAGE AND BOND BANKERS
ESTABLISHED 1882
STRAUS BUILDING CHICAGO ONE WALL STREET NEW YORK

Building an Income

For the wage earner who ought to have
absolute safety for his savings and at the
same time a fair interest return, there is
nothing better than a method by which
you can invest as you save.

Our partial payment method gives
you the opportunity of starting with a
small first payment and then by monthly
payments to acquire high-grade standard
securities (in amounts from one share up)
on which all dividends from date of pur-
chase are credited to you.

This method is clearly explained in
our Booklet No. 30.

Write, phone or call.

HARRIS, WINTHROP & CO.
Members New York Stock Exchange
THE ROOKERY CHICAGO 15 WALL STREET NEW YORK

Save as You Spend

Make the first of each month a station on
the road to assured income.

As you meet your obligations for indebt-
edness incurred in the past, pay something
towards prosperity.

The Partial Payment Plan for the pur-
chase of standard stocks and bonds gives
you a liberal return on investing while
you save.

Send for Booklet 4, "Partial Payment Plan".

John Muir & Co.
SPECIALISTS IN
Odd Lots

Members New York Stock Exchange
MAIN OFFICE, 61 BROADWAY, N. Y.

ANY SECURITY

having a ready market, including those "un-
listed," may be bought under the terms of

"The Twenty Payment Plan"

Booklet will be mailed on request.

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Dealers in Investment Securities
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L. R. LATROBE & Co.

STOCK EXCHANGE SECURITIES
STANDARD OIL STOCKS
ALL CURB SECURITIES

111 Broadway New York

Partial Payment Plan and Investor's Guide
(270 pages), revised to date, also Market
Letter mailed free on request.



MEN WHO APPRECIATE SCENIC BEAUTY

Left to right: C. C. Colt, president of the Portland (Ore.) Chamber of Commerce; Henry S. Graves, Chief Forester of the United States; Samuel Hill, prominent in all movements for better highways in Oregon and Washington. This photograph was taken on the Columbia River Highway, Portland, Oregon, where Forester Graves, at the request of the Chamber of Commerce, set aside 14,000 acres of land for recreation purposes. The land lies in the Oregon National Forest and the highway crosses the forest in eight places in 23 miles. The highway is being hard-surfaced. This has been pronounced one of the most beautiful drives in the world.

Jasper's Hints to Money-Makers

NOTICE.—Subscribers to LESLIE'S WEEKLY at the home office, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York, at the full cash subscription rates, namely, five dollars per annum, are placed on what is known as "Jasper's Preferred List," entitling them to the early delivery of their papers and to answers in this column to inquiries on financial questions having relevancy to Wall Street, and, in emergencies, to answer by mail or telegraph. Preferred subscribers must remit directly to the office of LESLIE-JUDGE Company, in New York, and not through any subscription agency. No additional charge is made for answering questions, and all communications are treated confidentially. A two-cent postage stamp should always be inclosed, as sometimes a personal reply is necessary. All inquiries should be addressed to "Jasper," Financial Editor, LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 225 Fifth Ave., New York.

PRESIDENT WILSON says, "You cannot hate a man you know." The President is beginning to know the men of big business. The leaders of finance, the captains of industry—muckrakers to the contrary notwithstanding—he is finding are not a bad lot. If the country is to prosper, capital must be left as free as labor and given every encouragement to seek profitable investment. When big business is smashed, little business suffers, and when railroads are driven into bankruptcy the whole country feels the retardation of business.

An unsolicited present of half a million dollars to its employees by the Calumet & Hecla Mining Company is signal evidence of the fairness of big business. With the opening of the European war when copper dropped to 11 cents, the Calumet & Hecla Company and all its subsidiaries went on three-quarter time, wages were cut ten per cent, and all salaried employees, from the general manager down to the office boy, stood a 15 per cent salary reduction. When the market improved, the plants were put on full time; later wages and salaries were restored to their old level, followed shortly after by a ten per cent increase in wages. The latest decision of the company is to further share the present prosperity of the copper market with its employees by distributing half a million dollars to make up for the cut in wages following the outbreak of the war. This unsolicited action on the part of the Calumet & Hecla Company will put money into the pockets of 10,000 of its employees, and will create a spirit of good will which will amply repay the company for the generous stand it has taken.

It is not pleasant to read that the express companies, in appealing to the Interstate Commerce Commission for an increase in rates, were compelled to show that, during the past calendar year, these concerns, formerly among the great money earners of the country, had rolled up a deficit of more than \$2,000,000. One of these great express companies has closed its doors and sent adrift 10,000 employees. What do the latter think now of the policy of busting and smashing which has been so popular at Washington up to a recent period?

Conditions might have been extremely favorable for our industries and our railroads during the past year or two, excepting for oppressive legislation. An amazing opportunity to enter into possession of the splendid markets of the South American republics has been presented. Our captains

of industry are eager to make the most of it, but "unfortunately several corporations that have accomplished the most in finding new markets for American goods are now waiting from day to day to know whether or not they have any legal right to exist."

I quote these words from a circular of one of our leading banks. Who shall deny their truth and who shall escape their application? The working masses of this country are at last realizing the truth of the business axiom that labor and capital must go hand in hand; that when one suffers the other must suffer, and when one succeeds the other succeeds. The experience of the past few years has emphasized the value of this axiom and impressed it deeply upon the hearts of every thoughtful American whether in the shop, on the farm, in the banking house or in the factory.

The nation has been like a sick child. It has had to pass through the customary stages of disease. I believe it has reached its crisis and that it is passing it safely and that hereafter the demand of the public will be to give business a chance to grow and to become as big as it can—the bigger the better. With this change in public sentiment, with members of Congress seeking to legislate to help rather than to hinder business, with the Interstate Commerce Commission advancing rather than decreasing the rates of railroad and express companies, with the Department of Justice following the plan of the new Industrial Commission and advising with business men and seeking to help them on constructive rather than destructive lines, this country will forge ahead and everyone will be a beneficiary.

Under such conditions a substantial rise in the general stock market will be inevitable.

"War order" stocks have, for weeks, been playing the leading rôle in the market. Speculation in them has been running wild. Quotations have been advanced on all manner of roseate reports, many of them unfounded. Conservative men in Wall Street advise caution and urge the purchase of the old standard dividend payers, whose turn in public favor will, it is predicted, come in due time.

J. D., Akron, O.: Uncle Sam Oil is not "a desirable investment," but an uncertain speculation. The company has been in existence for over six years, but thus far has paid no dividends.

A., Milwaukee: The Emerson Phonograph Co. has been in existence only a few months. It is impossible as yet to tell whether its expectations will be realized. Its stock is speculative.

G., Hiawatha, Kans.: Whatever may be the merits of its product or the capacity of its management, the Perfection Tire & Rubber Co. has not been fully tested by practical operation and the stock is therefore purely speculative.

B., So. Forks, Pa.: Tampico Oil Co. stock is not dealt in on the Exchanges. I advise against buying the cheap stocks of

(Continued on page 165)

LETTERS OF A SELF-MADE FAILURE

By MAURICE SWITZER

With 14 brilliant pen drawings by
Frank Godwin



Setting fourth in a humorous,
Unique, epigrammatic style a
Common-sense, livable
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Jasper's Hints to Money-Makers

(Continued from page 123)

the many oil companies that spring up every year. Only stocks of established and dividend-paying oil companies are desirable.

R., Warren, O.: Woolworth Co. Com. is a fair business man's investment. Many of the standard dividend-payers are attractive at present prices.

Z., New York: Distillers Securities is a speculation. The rise in the stock is due to the fact that the company has freed itself of floating debt, and is said to have large war orders for alcohol, which is used in making explosives.

H., Bakersfield, Cal.: Standard Oil of California, selling lately around 300, has paid dividends of 10 per cent for several years. The Company is a Standard Oil subsidiary and, like all the organizations in that class, is well managed.

R., Baltimore: 1. Lackawanna Steel first consolidated 5's are not first mortgage bonds but are very well secured. The company's earnings are reported to be increasing largely. 2. National Enameling Pfd. has paid 7 per cent, regularly and it will give you a larger return than the Lackawanna bonds.

C., Fremont, O.: 1. If Mexican troubles should be settled, Pierce Oil would benefit, like all other enterprises in that country. The company is a Standard Oil subsidiary and its stock is a good speculation. 2. Standard Motors Construction is reported to be receiving many large orders. The stock is a speculation.

L., Omaha: Both Wabash and Missouri Pacific are due for reorganization and assessment. Wabash stockholders may have to pay \$30 a share and Missouri Pacific stockholders \$50. Unless you can afford to pay the assessments and then hold on to the new issues for a long time, it would not be advisable to buy these stocks.

C., Brooklyn: 1. Corn Products Com. should be a fair long-pull speculation. The company reported a substantial gain in earnings the first half of this year. Other stocks of about the same price which might advance in case railroad stocks become active are Chicago Great Western Com., Southern Railroad Com., and Seaboard Air Line Com. 2. Union Bag & Paper is holding its own pretty well. It is a long pull purchase.

A Subscriber, New Orleans: 1. Texas & Pacific has declined because of the road's poor aggregate earnings. Disastrous trade conditions, due to the war in Europe and the disturbed condition of Mexico, have affected its business. 2. Illinois Central, like other railroads, has suffered from business depression, but its 5 per cent. dividend seems safe. 3. Southern Pacific has been unfavorably affected by competition on its line in Mexico. Its earnings showed a decrease for the past fiscal year, but the 6 per cent. dividend, it is believed, will be maintained.

New York, August 5, 1915.

JASPER.

SPECIAL CIRCULARS OF INFORMATION

Readers who are interested in informing themselves regarding the New York Stock Exchange, its methods and controlling influences, and who desire to secure booklets, circulars of information, daily and weekly market letters and information in reference to particular investments in stock, bonds or mortgages, should scrutinize the announcements by advertisers on the financial pages, offering to send, without charge, information compiled with care and often at much expense. Readers should feel free to send a letter or a postal card for any information they may desire from the following sources:

Since the legal interest rate in Wyoming is 8 to 12 per cent., the Pioneer Trust & Savings Bank, 14 Pioneer St., Basin, Wyo., pays its depositors 6 per cent. Write to the bank for its free booklet "In the Rich Big Horn Basin."

Spencer Trask & Co., 25 Broad Street, New York, have just issued the Fourteenth Edition of their Convertible Bond circular. This circular describes convertible bonds besides giving the latest information on all the important issues.

How small savings can be used to secure income-yielding investments on the partial payment plan is related in free "Booklet B," published by Degener & Burke, members of the New York Stock Exchange, 20 Broad Street, New York.

Bonds such as the Government uses to protect public funds have been sold to the amount of \$70,000,000 by the New First National Bank, Dept. 3, Columbus, O. These bonds yield from 4 to 6 per cent. Write to the Bank for "Booklet E," "Bonds of our Country."

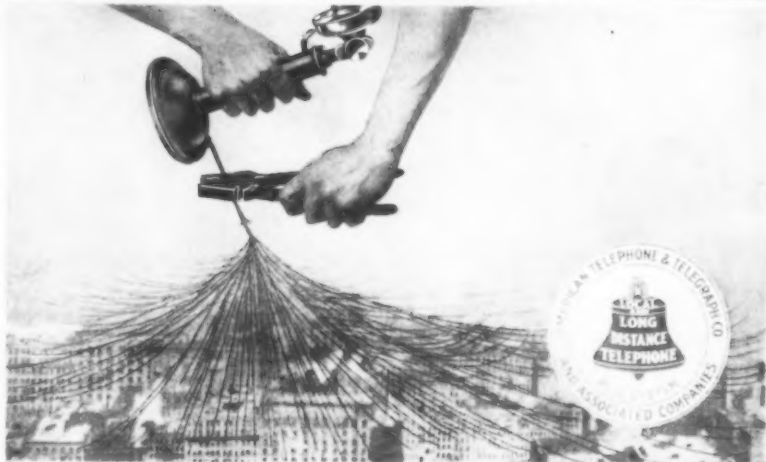
A convenient method of buying dividend-paying stocks and bonds, in any amount on easy payments, is the subject of a free booklet "A-19," "The Partial Payment Plan," issued by Sheldon, Moran & Co., members of the New York Stock Exchange, 42 Broadway, New York.

Guaranteed 6 per cent. certificates, secured by titles to real estate, as well as by mortgages much in excess of the face value of the certificate, are described in full detail in a booklet which will be furnished on request by the Salt Lake Security & Trust Co., Salt Lake City, Utah.

Opportunities in New York Stock Exchange securities, from the small investor's standpoint, are set forth in *The Odd Lot Review*, issued weekly at \$1 per year, by John Muir & Co., specialists in odd lots, at 61 Broadway, New York. Sample copies of this paper will be sent free.

The Aurelius-Swanan Co., 28 State National Bank Bldg., Oklahoma City, Okla., will send to any applicant a booklet giving lists of first mortgage loans, from \$300 to \$10,000 and bearing 7 per cent. interest. The same firm offers \$100 6 per cent. bonds, secured by first mortgages on improved farms.

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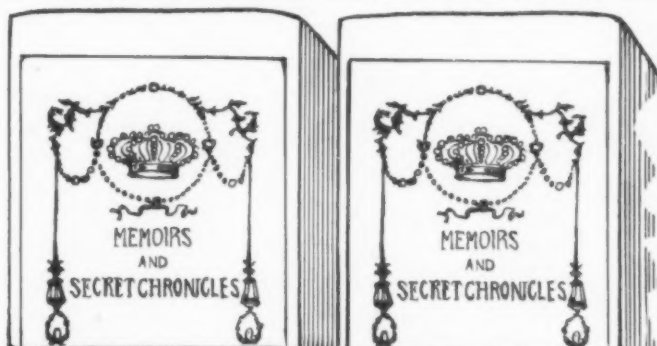
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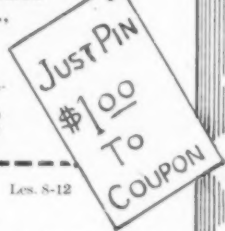
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